The Bombay Gazette

10,381—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th June
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th „
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	27.6	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th „
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	2.5

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80	
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130	
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About	21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„	5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	29th July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	14th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE CLAN RANALD, s. s., 2,100 tons, will SAIL hence for MARSEILLES on or about 18th inst.

Passage money ....Rs. 400

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 4, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ATHABASCA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain, and Owners s.s. Athabasca.

Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 tons, Captain G. D. Clark, sails on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 29th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1882

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each............................Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

BURROUGHS' BEEF & IRON WINE.
BURROUGHS' HAZELINE.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH COD LIVER OIL.
LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.
McKESSON & ROBBINS OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.

Blue Pills,
Calcium Sulphide,
Calomel Colocynth and Henbāne,
Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.),
Ergotine,
Morphia,
Phosphorus, and
Quinine Bisulphate.

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Ammonium Chloride,
Ammonium Chloride with Borax,
Ammonium Chloride with Chlorate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash with Borax,
Peptonic Tablets,
Quinine Bisulphate,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets.

WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
NUBIAN BLACKING.
NUBIAN INK PELLETS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint .. ..Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
„ Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints..... „ 4-0 „
„ Mill board .. .. .. „ 0-14 as. per lb.
„ Rope packing .. .. „ 1-12 „ „
„ Wick „ .. .. „ 2-0 „ „

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEY JUGJEEWANDAS THAWUR has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Bhugwandas Chaganlal the undermentioned property. All person or persons having any claim or claims against the said property, by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oak-lane, No. 11, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Bangreemolla or Shaik Abdool Rahiman-street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts. The said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3374, and the house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and which premises are bounded on the east by the said Shaik Abdool Rahiman-street, on the west by the property of Hyebtoola Caderbhoy, on the north by the sweeper's passage and the property of Lakshiman Sadashiv Tailor, and on the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Hormusjee, and partly by the property of Keekabhoy Sumsoodeen.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1882.

JANARDHUN AND HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of June, 1882, at 3 o'clock (local time), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, to confirm the following resolutions :—

1. That the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882.

2. That Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass be, and he is hereby, appointed Liquidator without remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, to be called the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees 2,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the houses, land, and premises, and all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business and goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, save and except the profits earned by the Company from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, on the working of the Factories, which is to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, upon his receiving in consideration of such transfer and sale 1,400 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by such shareholders, i. e., so that they shall receive one fully paid-up share of the nominal value of Rs. 100 in the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for every share of Rs. 250 of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, held by them. That the aforesaid sale, assignment, and transfer of the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, to the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, to be made by the Liquidator on condition that the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts incidental thereto, as from the first day of July, 1882.

4. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all acts authorised, and exercise all powers given, to Liquidators by sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 14th June, 1882.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, begs to invite attention to his water-proof clothing, &c., &c.

Inverness Capes for monsoon wear	Rs. 25 each.
Paramatta double-breast Coats for monsoon wear	.. 20 „
White and black water-proof suits with velvet collars	.. 15 per suit.
White and black water-proof, thick, as used on Railways	.. 12 „
White and black water-proof, thick, as used on Railways	.. 8 „
White and black water-proof cloths 60" broad, at	.. 4 per yard.
White water-proof sheets 72" by 36," useful article	.. 2-8 per sheet.
Gent's double soled monsoon boots	.. 8 per pair.
„ Goloshes	.. 2-8 „
Ladies' kid, morocco, and patent leather French shoes	.. 4 „
Gentlemen's white and brown shooting hats	.. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats	.. 2 „
„ „ with peaks	.. 2-8 „
„ Leather spring leggings	.. 4 to 5 per pair.
„ Brown canvas	.. 3 to 3-8 per pair.
Gorawallas' rain coats with turban covers	.. 6 for both.
„ „	.. 8 „
Blue serge suits (coat and trowsers)	.. 10 to 20 per suit.
Cashmere „	.. 12 to 25 „
Coating coats and waistcoats and cashmere trowsers	.. 35 to 40 „
Broadcloth frock or dress coats, waistcoats, and trowsers	.. 50 to 100 „
Madras felt helmets	.. 15 to 18 each.
„ „ hats	.. 8 to 10 „
Gents' white shirt collars	.. 3 to 5 per dozen.
Silk umbrellas	.. 5 to 12 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Morris's Specimens of Early English	5 12
The Faiths of the World, a concise history of the Great Religious Systems of the World.	3 4
The Letters of Charles Dickens, edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter. 2 vols.	5 0
Buckland's Notes and Jottings from Animal Life, illustrated	8 0
The Great Diamonds of the World, their history and romance ; by E. W. Streeter	4 12
Essays at Home and Elsewhere ; by E. S. Nadal	3 12
Napier's History of the Peninsula War, 3 vols.	6 12
Max Muller's Sacred Book of the East, vol. 12, Sathapatha Brahmana	8 0
Do. do. vol. 13, Vinaya Texts	6 12
Do. do. vol. 16, The Yi King	6 12
Carter on Spirillum Fever, Synonyms, Famine or Relapsing Fever	13 4
Progress ; by James Platts	0 12
Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer	1 8
Kenny's Tissues and their Structure	3 12
Drayson's Art of Practical Whist, new edition, 1882.	2 4
Buchanan's Selected Poems	3 12
Bagot's Principles of Colliery Ventilation	3 4
Sir Richard Temple's new work, Men and Events of My Time in India	10 0
Do. India in 1880	10 0
Ballantine's Reminiscences and Experiences, 2 vols.	17 8
Statesman's Year Book, 1882	6 12
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected to 1st April, 1882	6 12
The Modern Applications of Electricity ; by J. Maier	10 0
Davidson's Philosophical System of Antonio Rossinini-Serbati	10 0
Chaucer for Children, a Golden Key ; by Mrs. H. R. Haweis	3 12
The Flight to Mexico ; by J. J. Aubertin	4 12
Changes and Chances, a tale ; by Mrs. Brock.	3 4
The Literary History of England in the end of the Eighteenth and beginning of the Nineteenth Century, 3 vols. ; by Mrs. Oliphant	22 8
Younge's Essays on Oliver Goldsmith	1 8
Tact, Push, and Principle ; by W. M. Thayor	2 4
Household Chemistry for the non-Chemical ; by A. J. Shilton	1 4
Fables of La Fontaine, translated by Elezur Wright	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 5 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, special number containing the marriage of PRINCE LEOPOLD ... ...Re. 1 0
GRAPHIC, ditto ditto ...Re. 1 0

Orders now registered by
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

* * A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......................£300,690
„ 1880.......................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,042 3 5	1880	£4,523,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company
6, Hummum-street.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (" as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the FARM of the RETAIL of OPIUM within the Collectorate of Ahmedabad, including the City and Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the Cantonment of Deesa, for one year, viz., from 1st August 1882 to 31st July 1883.

2. Tenders should reach the Collector's Kutcheri on or before the 10th of July 1882, and each Tenderer should state in his Tender the minimum quantity of Opium he is prepared to guarantee to purchase in the whole year or per month for retail sale in the abovesaid places.

3. No fee will be charged for the License to be granted to the successful Tenderer. He will be required to pass within 7 days of his Tender being accepted, an Agreement, the conditions of which can be learnt on application at the Collector's Office between 12 and 4 daily on any date after 20th June, and he will also be required to furnish securities in accordance with the conditions about security which form part of the conditions of Agreement mentioned above.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be deposited with the Collector, but in the case of unsuccessful Tenderers these deposits will be returned on application to the Collector. If the successful Tenderer fail to pass an Agreement according to the conditions mentioned above within 7 days from date of acceptance of his Tender, his deposit will lapse to Government.

5. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. B. RICHEY, Collector.

Ahmedabad Collector's Office, 12th June, 1882.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay G te* office.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 150 each are made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on or before the 3rd of July and 10th of August, 1882, respectively.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
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WATER-PROOF SUITS FOR 1882.

THE undersigned have just received per Mail-steamer best Water-proof suits of sizes, both BLACK and WHITE. Prices varying according to quality from Rs. 6 to 12 per suit complete ; also MACKINTOSH'S COATS & CLOAKS from Rs. 15 to 22. Also leather LEGGINGS and GOLOCHES can be supplied. Orders will be promptly executed.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE old reliable SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE stands unrivalled in point of simplicity, durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. By Cash or on Easy Payment System. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW is now available at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

POLO and FOOT-BALL JERSEY'S Pure Wool Striped Red, or Blue, Plain Navy Blue, Rs. 5-8. Out-sizes, Rs. 6-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN desires board and lodging with a private family in the Fort. Address ZETA, care of this Paper.

LOST, on the 13th, a Brown Waterproof Coat, with velvet collars, between the Bandstand and Colaba. A reward will be given. Apply S. ROSE & Co., Rampt. Row.

MENESSE & Co. will SELL by Public Auction, G. I. P. R. Stores, Byculla, TO-MORROW, 2 o'clock, Dining Apparatus, Fitting and Old Stores.

CALIFORNIAN Fruits ; Pears, Peaches, Apricots, and Grapes, 15 as. per tin or Rs. 11 per doz. Apples 7 as. per tin or Rs. 5 per doz, at the Provision Cash Stores.

POTTED Meats and Fish 3 annas per tin or Rs. 2-2 per doz. Ham, Strasburg Beef, Beef, Hamchicken and Tongue, Veal and Ham, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Shrimp Paste,—Cash Stores.

FISH—Kippered Herrings, Digby Chicks, Herrings a la Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel, Kippered Mackerel, Lobsters, Oysters, White Bait, Dried Sprats, Sardines, Anchovies in oil, Caviare, Yarmouth Bloaters, and Finion Haddocks, at the Cash Stores.

YORKSHIRE Relish 5½ annas per ½ pint or Rs. 4 per doz. Suffolk Sauce 10 annas per pint ; Worcester Sauce for cooking 10 annas per pint bottle ; Italian Olive Oil 11 annas per bottle,—Cash Stores.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of Finest Danish Butter:—½ lb. tins at Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen, 1 lb. tins at Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—Apply to OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of the popular O. K. BRAND to hand.—B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church Gate Street.

THE VOLUNTEER Entertainment Committee thank those Gentlemen who so kindly sent lamps and candles to the Town Hall on Tuesday evening.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of "THE OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY," price moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

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FOR SALE, a second hand "Tangye's" Horizontal 10-h. p. STEAM ENGINE, complete with pump, &c., and in first class order. Rs. 1,100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE, also BACON, 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

RUDOLPHE,
THE AMERICAN CHAMPION
BILLIARD PLAYER,

begs to notify his arrival at Bombay, and will play his FIRST EXHIBITION GAME, ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT THE WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

The game will be played upon a FULL SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.

Play to commence at 9 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of MONDAY next, the 19th instant, for the supply to this Company of 800 tons of 1st class TEAK TIMBER.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th June, 1882.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BREVET-MAJOR A. C. LEQUESNE 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proof must accompany claims.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Attorney for Administrator.

1st June, 1882.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. DAVID OPPENHEIMER AND CO.
70, Walting-street, LONDON. 4, Breitegasse, VIENNA.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW DRAWINGS of AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE which are second to none in the trade.

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THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for EXTENDING the FACTORY WORKSHOPS in H. M.'s Dockyard.

Plans and specification can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the owest or any tender.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 9th June, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. „ 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') „ 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each ; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GODRA BRANCH.

DURING the MONSOON MONTHS or until further notice, passengers will have to cross the river Mhye by Ferry Boat, when trains will be run as follows :—

		a. m.	a. m.			a. m.	p. m.
Godra	Dep.		10-0	Annand	Dep.	10-55	5-0
Mhye River	Arr.	..	11-0	Dakore	Arr.	..	6-20
			p. m.			p. m.	
Pali	Dep.	..	1-50	Dakore	Dep.	12-30	..
Dakore	do.	8-55	2-40	Pali	Arr.	1-25	..
Anand	Arr.	10-15	3-45	Mhye River	Dep.	4-25	..
				Godra	Arr.	5-25	..

Passengers will have to make their own arrangements for getting to and from the Ferry Boat and the train at each side of the Mhye.

Parcels will be carried, and an extra charge of 3 annas per maund will be made for ferry charges, no less charge being made than 3 annas on any consignment.

Goods, horses, carriages, and live stock will not be carried from and to Godra until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General offices, 12th June, 1882.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the consent of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHA RAJA of MYSORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their Branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rupees twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favour of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August, 1882, into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches, to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees, and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, 1st May 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May, 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August, 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.
BANGALORE, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

FRENCH RENTES in yesterday's telegram are still quoted at 115½; but Consols, for some reason not quite apparent on the face of other commercial advices, come ⅛ lower at 100⅜. Money being unaltered and other stocks the same as last quoted, the political situation seems the only assignable cause for the decline, and there can be no doubt that there is sufficient in this, as it now stands, to cause considerable anxiety.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil come unchanged. Linseed is unaltered, but is apparently much firmer with an advance of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet for Americans but steady for Surats; the day's sales being 10,000 bales, prices unchanged. Irrespective of any other cause, the large buying last week must necessarily be expected to induce the usual after-quietness, and although from New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent. and September shipment 5 points lower, the position is nevertheless gaining strength day by day in the diminished supplies from this port and the improved demand for goods. The American receipts so far this week give the following comparisons:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	5,700	2,400
Four days' do.	7,000	16,200	9,900

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver unaltered in London we opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, and a fairly steady feeling so far as ready bills were concerned. A weaker tendency, however, was apparent in the fact of one or two of the banks being willing to buy for next month's delivery at 1-32d. under the current figure, and on the Calcutta advices coming to hand a decided downward tendency became apparent. Pending to-day's Council drawings in London, no further definite decline has been established; but failing a better demand for remittance to this side than is at present anticipated, we cannot look for much additional strength from that quarter. Either Government will have to reduce their minimum, or, in our opinion, they will be unable to place their drafts,—in either case an evidence of weakness. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·13½	,,

On Calcutta we now quote demand at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 to ½ per cent. discount.

At the usual weekly board meeting of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon a reduction of one per cent. was made in rates of interest and discount, the following being now the charges:—

DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	4
On Private Bills	6

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Demand Loans on Government Paper and Bullion and Port Trust Bonds	4
On Loans on Deposit of Government Securities and Port Trust Bonds	4
On Loans on Deposit of Goods and Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	5
On Cash Credits on Deposit of Government Securities	4½
On Cash Credits on Deposit of Goods and Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	6

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady. The reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount has given a better tone to the market, and we now quote for amounts—Fours, Rs. 102⅛ to 3-16; Fours and a-half, Rs. 109.

SHARES have shown a very firm feeling to-day, and as a general rule values have gone in favour of holders. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 797½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher. In Press Companies Fort Press are Rs. 25 up, Mofussils Rs. 2½. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are firmer all round, with an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Companys have advanced to Rs. 2,625.

COTTON to-day has again been very quiet, with, if anything, an easier feeling. It is difficult, however, to quote rates with any degree of exactitude, as everything now depends on the condition of the parcels available. Reliable parcels still command top prices, but as every mail is bringing worse and worse accounts of the shipments of "Bombay mixture," buyers fight very shy of anything but up-country pressed.

Wheat is very steady at about previous prices. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. Rapeseed is in request, and for Guzerat there are buyers at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS keep very dull, and for Liverpool by Canal 22s. 6d. has been done, whilst by Cape there is really no inquiry. For Continental ports there are parcels of cheap freight offering, but they find few takers.

IMPORTS still occupy the same position. The accounts from up-country are decidedly favourable so far, but after past experience dealers are operating with great caution, and as yet no very marked start is apparent. There is, however, a more cheerful tone about, and with a continuance of good rain, better times are possibly not far distant.

COALS are quiet at previous prices on the spot, but no sellers forward.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	797½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	975
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	500
Bellary	825	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	480
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	522½ 79
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,825
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	365
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	230
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	all	50	615

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p.s	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	760
Bhowanuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	890
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	560
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,055
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,010
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	850	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p.s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	820
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	940
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	327½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	920
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £l Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	430
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,105
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	940
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	200
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending June 10, 1882.

Open 1,457½ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,08,835 0 0
Merchandise	4,71,507 0 0
Electric Telegraph	9,663 0 0
Total Rs.	5,90,005 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446½ miles ......Total Rs.	6,25,253 0 0
Decrease	3,52,48 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE mail-steamer Rohilla which left Bombay at 10 p. m., on 6th, arrived at Aden at noon on 14th inst.

THE steamship Athens, 1,493 tons Capt. W. Duyer, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE steamship Tuscany, 1,063 tons, Captain H. Arthur, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamship Swiftsure, 1,256 tons, Capt. W. Gibson sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamship Crane, 1,305 tons, Captain G. J. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Culna, 1532 tons. Captain T. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. G. Innes and twenty deck passengers.

THE Steamer Castle Hill, 1,182 tons, Captain Charles Peak, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (12th May), with a cargo of 1,950 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie & Co,

THE B. I. S. N. s. s. Huzara Captain D. Campbell from Calcutta with Mr. Wallace and eleven deck passengers arrived in harbour on Tuesday, she experienced a strong gale on leaving Carwar, and heavy squalls up to Bombay.

THE B. I. s. s. Pachumba Captain J. Johnston, with the following passengers from the Persian Gulf. Mr. Marshall, Captain Allen, Lieutenant Sherard, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Hockley, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Deik, arrived in harbour on Tuesday. The weather experienced was fine, with usual monsoon winds and rain from Kelux.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
14	Castle (s)	Peak	New Castle, May 12.
	Helena (s)	Swinden	Cardiff, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Athens (s)	Dwyer	Kurrachee.
	Swiftsure (s)	Gibson	Marseilles.
	Crane (s)	Robinson	Marseilles.
	Culna (s)	Franks	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tuscany, Arthur, for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Guildford, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

9	Satara (s)	Turner	Rangoon, May 31.
	Glenmavis (s)	Halman	Colombo.
	Swordsman (s)	Belke	Zanzibar, May 11.
	Star of Denmark.	Legg	London, Feb. 22.
10	Madura (s)	Starratta	Singapore, May 16.
	Chindwara (s)	Allen	Singapore, May 23.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Point de Galle, June 4.
	Olivets (s)	Gordon	Cardiff, April, 25.
	Lady Palmerston.	Johnston	Liverpool, March 11.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Steamers Chinsura, Peshwa, Maharani and Mahratta.

June 10.—Steamers Arabia, Waverley and Shelley, Ships Governor Tilley, Berengaria and a Ship (showed H. S. F. Q.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—22 cases cast steel, Khimjee Jewa; 2 cases silvered plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Hispania (s)—3 casks carriage lamps, Essoofally Sullimanjee; 500 boxes bar soap, Jijibhoy Jehangir and Co.
Athalbasca (s)—75 cases yellow metal sheets, and 1,637 plates hard spelter, Lyon and Co; 200 kegs iron nails, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co; 5 cases iron safes, Punnett and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—21 casks paint of sorts, N. Surufally and Co; 30,000 fire bricks, James Scott and Co; 150 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 20 firkins white lead, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosain.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—13 cases cochineal, Benn Ashley and Co; 4 cases cochineal Hajee Jewa Noor Mahomed; 7 cases medicine, F. Masotti and Co; 5 cases varnish, 25 drums coolfa oil, 1 cask vermillion and 2 casks paint N. Surufally and Co; 80 boxes candles, calidas Roychund; 20 cases oilmanstore Essoofally Sumsoodin; 7 cases provision, W. J. Essai; 9 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 91 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co; 7 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and and Co; 50 cases sherry, Maneckjee Bhickajee; 10 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja, 4 cases rade cologne, Benn Ashley and Co; 6 cases medicine, Dhurumsey Bhugwan; 5 kegs washers, Khimjee Jewa; 13 cases paper, A. M. Surufally.
Lamperts (s)—8 cases soap, Abdoolhoosein Noorbhoy.
Cathay (s)—169 boxes bar silver (Rs. 486,195) Agra Bank.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—6 casks oilmanstores, Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.
Hughenden (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee; 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hartlepool (s)—5 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ancona (s)—10 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Inchmornish (s)—102 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—250 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany (s)—621 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 300 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co; 750 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 47 bales cotton droppings Ebramjee Essubhoy.
Rydal Hall (s)—175 bales cotton, Dewice Bhanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Pitamber Laljee.
Kenyon—200 bales cotton, 1260 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Alexander Yeates—700 cwts hemp, Laljee Narronjee; 700 cwts hemp, Laljee Narronjee.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—1 bale hides, Tharia Topun; 96 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers; 225 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Laljee; 250 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.
St. Dunstan (s)—400 cwts wheat, Assaria Luckumsee.

FOR HULL.

Guilford (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadaile (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co; 1500 cwts teel seed, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bretwalda (s)—6,027 cwts rape seeds, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,299 cwts rape seeds, George Lockhart and Co; 7200 cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co.
Bretwalda (s)—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SYDNEY.

Rosetta (s)—11 cases Indian condiments, Framiee Nowrojee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Clifton—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dominion—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bracadaile (s)—108 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Harvest (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore aod Co; 203 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 62 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Harvest (s)—200 bales cotton and 1,200 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 108 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 40 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 209½ cwts castor seed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Ranald (s)—54 cwts coir yarn, Vussonjee Thakersee; 1,293 cwts gingellyseed, L. Singer and Co.
Swiftsure (s),—100 cwts. wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Blagdon (s),—3000 Poppy seeds, and 1,500 cwts. ground nuts, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Vindobala (s),—10,613½ cwts. poppy seeds, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta (s)—95 cwts sandalwood, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 46 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 12 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 117 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram 15 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 10 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 60 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.
Sumatra (s)—1 case cochineal, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookundass; 25 bales twist, Hurnath Roopajee; 104 bales cotton, Oodymaljee Dhuda; 36 bales cotton, Sureeram Agurwalla; 20 packages sundries, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 134 bales cotton, Hunsraz Hursookdass; 51 bales twist, Toolsidass Lalljee; 250 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta (s),—366 cwts. myrabollams, S. Morarjee; 582 cwts. myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trikumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and M. and E.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company. Craigie L. and O. and A. and H.—Jehangeer Gustadjee and another. Petitioners—Nanu and H. for Creditors.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

55-81—Crawford and B—Tejbhan Tullockchund and another vs Gulam Mahomed Hajee and another—J. and H., and H. C. and L.
24-81—Balkrishna and B—Gulam Mahomed Hajee vs Jaffer Rahimtula—Hearn, C and L.
380-80—Hearn C. and L—Dhanjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
491-80—Shapurjee and T—Lowjee Nanjee and another vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others—Macfarlane and E.
75-82—Shapurjee and T—Essoofally Peerbhoy vs Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry—M. M. Munshi.
581-78—Tobin and R—Bhana Lalla vs The Secretary of State for in Council—H. Cleveland.
626-78—Tobin and R—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
172-79—Tobin and R—Hurjeebhoy Jamal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

279-81—Tobin and R—Rughunath Gunesh Naik vs Atmaram Venayek Paleker—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
492-81—Balkrishna and B—Rungrao Raojee Reji vs Sidhi Mahomed Ebrahim Khan—M. H. Khan.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhai vs Memon Sulleman Joosub and anothr—In person.
145-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Kesarilal and another—J. B. D., and P. and G.
760-81—Tobin and R—Walbai vs Lilbai.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona

JUNE 14.

Sandeman, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., to join, to Poona.
Seymour, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 14.

1. Capt. W. M. Tennant will officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Capt. A. W. Proudfoot on the leave granted him in G. G. O. No, 168 of the 18th March 1822. viz.:—from 15th June to 14th September 1882.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall every Wednesday until further orders, at 8 p.m.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square ... Rs. 675
Sympathetic ... ,, 750
Semi-grand, on three legs ... ,, 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Bombay, May 1, 1882.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUNGBLUTH—June 11, at Mazagon, Lydia, the wife of A. Jungbluth, B. I. S. N. Co., aged 18 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—June 3, at Coombergram, Cachar, the wife of Charles J. Bell, Esq., of a daughter.
FRASER—June 5, at Jallapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of S. Fraser, P. W. D., of a daughter.
JOLL—June 5, at Bankipur, the wife of H. Joll, Esq., M. I. C. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DALRYMPLE—MARSTON—June 3, at Simla, Colonel Dalrymple, to Miss Marston.
MORGAN—NORMAN—June 10, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Revd. W. J. Thos. Warneford, assisted by the Revd. W. H. Bray, Alexander Gibson Morgan, to Rossa, Catherine, fourth daughter of the late C. G. Norman.
WALKER—GORDON—June 6, at Calcutta, John Wilson Walker, E. I. R., to Marie Eliza, daughter of the late Captain T. Gordon.

DEATH.

KNOWLES—June 8, at Quarry Hill, Reigate, Herbert Knowles, Esq., late of Calcutta.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B."—Received.
"B."—We are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
"SHORT SHRIFT" had better take the risk of carrying out his own recommendations.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

A FEW items of reassuring intelligence have come to hand respecting Egypt. In the first place, Sir Edward Malet will accompany the Khedive to Alexandria. This does not amount to much, certainly, unless Sir Edward can keep His Highness there, and so liberate him from the intimidation of Cairo. But probably Tewfik would not venture to defy Arabi and his Notables unless he could rely on the protection of the Powers; and since the fleet has shown itself incapable of protecting the lives of Europeans, there is not much encouragement to the Khedive to put his faith in it. The garrison of Alexandria, we are further informed, has been increased to 12,000 men. If these troops were to be relied on, they ought to be able to guarantee the city against future outbreaks, but we cannot forget that the Greek Consul owes his injuries to the maltreatment of the Egyptian soldiery. We had looked for some positive declaration on the part of the British Government. The gravity of the situation surely demands some positive assurance from England that she is alive to the responsibility imposed upon her. But, as if something more were necessary to complete the ridiculousness of her present position, while the blood of some sixty Maltese subjects of the Queen and six Englishmen still stains the streets of Alexandria Sir Charles Dilke comes down to the House of Commons and announces that—"Sir Edward Malet has been instructed to accompany the Khedive to Alexandria!" Is this, then, the outcome of a combined fleet and a pretentious ultimatum? We suppose our rulers will realise their obvious duty some time—England always does, sooner or later—but action so culpably delayed loses much of its effect, and the efforts ultimately required to achieve our ends enormously exceed those which would have disposed of the difficulty at an earlier stage. We are certainly none of those who heedlessly advocate strong-handed measures of intervention in the affairs of other nations. We even protested against England allowing herself to be forced into intervention in Egypt by the action of France, but having once intervened, it would be scandalous to back out, when we have rendered native government almost impossible, simply because France, for the moment, shrinks from the responsibility she rashly incurred.

Signor Mancini, who holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for the brief period usually allotted to Ministers in Italy, has thought proper to "absolutely refuse his assent to an Anglo-French occupation of Egypt." Italy has our good wishes at almost all times, and we have witnessed with regret the attitude of professional mendicancy which her statesmen have recently thought proper to assume. When there is any territory to be given away, Italy turns up to demand her share, or to "absolutely refuse her assent" to any other [illegible] having it until she is provided for. [illegible] shrieked with rage when Lord Salisbury [illegible] Cyprus; she fumed and boiled [illegible] the wrath when Austria received Bosnia [and] Herzegovina; and she blustered [illegible] indignation when France invaded Tunis. [illegible] has shown [illegible] vexations when [illegible] tion was very natural, on[illegible] the plunder [illegible] remarkable callousness a[illegible] on [illegible] count she herself has had a sha[re] [illegible]. The whole gist of the [illegible] Corti was not that he allowed Austria to have Bosnia, or England Cyprus, but that he should have come back from Berlin empty-handed himself. Italy has for some years played a very adroit diplomatic game among the European Powers, but it is worth while remembering that a policy of unvarying selfishness may be pushed too far. What value, for example, can be placed upon her protestation against our preserving order and the freedom of commerce in Egypt, when, at the very moment Signor Mancini announces his "absolute refusal," he is bringing in a Bill to annex Assab, an Egyptian possession Italy simply stole, and against the appropriation of which it was one of the first acts of Arabi Pasha to protest? Her only object in opposing our occupation of Egypt for the purpose of restoring order is to obtain bucksheesh, and as such her opposition ought to be disregarded. We have no desire to retain Egypt on our hands, and add the profitless and onerous task of governing a hostile population to our already too burdensome undertakings. But it is essential to our interests, and particularly to those of our Indian empire, that Egypt should be under a stable Government of some kind, and that the influence of no foreign Power in the country should exceed our own. In discussing this matter, one hears a little too much of the interests of England, and too little of the interests of India. England, no doubt, has important matters at stake, but it is even more vital to India that the main artery of her commerce with Europe should not pass under the control of a Power hostile in any sense to her own Government. This consideration alone effectually disposes of the objection to utilising the military resources of India to guard the communications with her greatest market. Mr. G. W. Vyse, in a volume just published, referring to the Suez Canal, says: "The direct control of it by England appears to all thinking Englishmen as absolutely essential, and of the highest and most vital importance. It may, for various political reasons, be delayed, but it is inevitable that, sooner or later, we must make the Suez Canal British property." We would not care, perhaps, to accept Mr. Vyse's theory in the commercial sense he has in his mind, but politically the control of the Canal must be vested in England, not only for her own immense maritime interests, but as trustee for the commercial interests of India. We are quite confident that our natural position in Egypt will be secured in spite of the present diplomatic blundering, but we emphatically protest against the damage our prestige is receiving, and the probable enhancement of the difficulties before us, by reason of our present vacillation.

SOME time ago we published a letter from Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, in which the writer showed that certain clauses in Mr. Stokes's Court-fees Bill would have the effect of depriving all his brother advocates in India of one of their most cherished privileges. This is the privilege of appearing in court without powers of attorney—*mukhtarnamas*, or *vakalutnamas*, as they are called in the Bill—a privilege which, as everybody must be aware, has been enjoyed by English barristers from time immemorial. It just happened that some time before the publication of the letter our correspondent had fought a battle in defence of this privilege with Mr. Lambert, the Magistrate of Sehwan in Sind. The case, which was tried before Colonel Grant, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, arose in this way. Mr. Rudra had, on behalf of a client, applied to the magistrate for copies in a certain case which was to be taken to appeal. Mr. Lambert declined to grant the request, and invited Mr. Rudra to file powers of attorney. This he declined to do, on the ground that, as an English barrister, he was not bound to comply with any such requisition. Colonel Grant, on being referred to, ordered the magistrate to grant the copies, which was done; but somewhat inconsistently, he afterwards issued an order for Mr. Rudra to substantiate his "claim to appear and plead in any court of Sind, in a civil or a criminal case, without filing a *vakalutnama* or *mukhtarnama*, or any document empowering" him to act. However, his power to appear in civil cases was admitted by Colonel Grant. The dispute turned upon his power in criminal cases. This was not formally decided in his favour either by the Kurrachee court, or the Bombay High Court; but shortly afterwards a Resolution was published in the *Government Gazette* which affirmed the old privileges. But if the Bill which Mr. Stokes framed, and which will soon be re-introduced into the Viceregal Council, becomes law, all barristers in India will be deprived of their time-honoured privilege, both in civil and criminal cases. Whether before a High Court, or Commissioner's Court, or any other court, they will be obliged to file their powers of attorney, for which a certain scale of charges is fixed in one of the schedules of the ex-Law Member's Bill.

We have before us a collection of opinions on this subject, which have been supplied by the leading members of the profession in the three Presidencies. One, by the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, respecting criminal cases, is evidently to the effect that all which is necessary for a judge is merely "to satisfy himself that the advocate appears by the prisoner's direction." Mr. Latham's brother Advocate-General of Madras says: "I am in a position to inform you that no barrister is required to file a *vakalutnama* in any case, civil or criminal, in this province." This was said in reply to a communication from the barrister in the Sehwan case. Mr. Inverarity's opinion is given very fully, and in terms which are deserving of Mr. Ilbert's attention, when the new Law Member takes up the subject when his predecessor has left it. Mr. Inverarity writes:—"I am decidedly of opinion that no such document can be required. A barrister has always had the privilege of appearing for a client without any written authority. That privilege was not conferred by the Act XXVI. of 1867; in fact, it is absurd to suppose that in the schedule of a Stamp Act such a privilege should be conferred. The clause there, that 'no advocate of any High Court shall be required to file or present a *mukhtarnama* or *vakalutnama*, or any other document empowering him to act,' was only inserted *ex abundante cautelo*, and, in my opinion, was quite unnecessary. The same observation applies to section 39 of Act X. of 1877. If neither Act XXVI. of 1867 nor Act X. of 1877 had said anything about it, I am of opinion that a barrister would still have had the privilege of appearing without any written authority. I am not aware of any Act of the legislature which enacts that a barrister shall produce such written authority, and in the absence of any such Act, I am clearly of opinion that no such written authority ought to be required from a barrister. A barrister's privilege in this respect rests on immemorial usage. In Bombay, neither in the High Court, nor in the mofussil, have I ever heard of a barrister being required to produce a written authority. In cases at the High Court Sessions, and in the Insolvent Court, a barrister is frequently instructed by the client himself, without the intervention of a solicitor, but no written authority is ever required from him. . . . The Court-fees Act merely says that certain fees shall be leviable on a *vakalutnama* or *mukhtarnama* when produced; it does not say that they shall be produced by a barrister. Moreover, the terms *vakalutnama* and *mukhtarnama* are inappropriate to, and would not apply to, a written authority given by a client to a barrister." Similar opinions have been given by Messrs. Bell and Paul, on the Bengal side; but the extracts which we have given are sufficiently representative.

Now exactly the same distinction which Mr. Inverarity draws between the legalisation of certain fees for powers of attorney, and the incumbency upon barristers to produce such powers, applies, it seems, to the clause in the schedule of the Bill which is still under the consideration of the Viceroy in Council. The words are—"*mukhtarnama* or *vakalutnama*, or document empowering an advocate of a High Court to act," and then follows an enumeration of the fees according to the class of court before which the barrister appears. But, to borrow Mr. Inverarity's words, the Bill does not say that the powers must be produced by a barrister. If an advocate chooses to take out such powers he may, we suppose; but need he do so unless he likes? No Act in existence says that he shall. As regards civil cases, the Act of 1867 and the Civil Procedure Code of 1877 say that no such powers are required from a barrister; while as regards criminal cases, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 is altogether silent. The Act of 1870, while repealing the Act of 1867, left untouched those clauses of the latter which affirmed the immemorial rights of advocates. The whole confusion appears to have arisen from the formal record of rights which had never before been called in question. No reason whatever appears why barristers should be called upon nowadays to produce powers, and it would be difficult to discover one. If barristers choose to accept the new situation, well and good; but if they do not, there is still time for them, before the Bill comes on for reconsideration, to make their opinion known to Government. On the grounds of the distinction which Mr. Inverarity has drawn, High Court judges may very possibly refrain from asking barristers to produce their powers; but we are not sure that mofussil magistrates would be equally considerate or well-informed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from London respecting the opium agitation as follows:—"The agitation against the opium revenue is becoming dangerous—in a parliamentary sense. Had Sir Joseph Pease pressed his motion, down for the 6th June, he would have carried it against the Government. Fortunately he has postponed it for a year. All the religious bodies have banded against the revenue—Dissenters and Churchmen. Surely this interference of theirs with Cæsar will do more harm to their religious proselytism than any amount of Government monopoly in opium. What will the millions of India think of men who for the sake of an idea advocate a measure which, if successful, will, and could, do the Chinese no good, and will undoubtely inflict lasting harm on the rural population of the N.-W. Provinces and Bengal? Will such conduct recommend their gospel to the people of India? and if Indian revenues are so crippled through the interference of religious people in political and financial matters, may not the natives in turn —well, agitate against the Christian churches, Catholic, Anglican, and Scotch, being endowed out of the taxes of the Hindu ryot?"

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT HYDERABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Secunderabad, under date June 11, says:—"An incident occurred in the city of Hyderabad which has apparently escaped the notice of the local paper, but which should not, I think, be allowed to remain unchronicled. During Sir Salar Jung's absence at Simla the other day the Nizam's uncle, Hisamoodeen Padshah, was guilty of a breach of the peace, for which he is now undergoing a little salutary confinement in the fort of Golcondah, a few miles from the city. It appears that he had some disagreement with an official named Mahomed Ali Khan, who disburses the salaries of the State mansabdars or pensioners. The disagreement arose about the sale of a jaghir by Hisamoodeen to a second person. The title-deeds of the jaghir were, I believe, withheld by the head of the Mansab Department, as some of the creditors of the vendor had preferred claims against his estate. Hisamoodeen requested and entreated their restoration, but finding this method of no avail, he committed the great blunder of resorting to force. One day, while the chief of the Mansab Department was proceeding through the streets, his palkie was surrounded by a gang of men, and he was made prisoner and marched off to Hisamoodeen's house. After some discussion matters were arranged by the Kotwal of the city, and on the payment of a sum of money, Mahomed Ali Khan was released. As soon as Sir Salar Jung returned from Simla, the matter was inquired into, and orders were issued for the arrest of Hisamoodeen. Being closely connected with the reigning family, and presumably under the belief that the Minister would not press for his arrest, he declined to surrender. In this, however, he was mistaken. The Minister had determined to make an example of him, and issued fresh orders for his capture. Hisamoodeen shut himself up, and told his retainers to fire upon any person attempting to effect an entrance into his residence. A party of the Minister's Arabs, to whom his capture was entrusted, scaled the gates, and were at once fired upon by the beseiged. The Arabs returned the fire, and shot two of their opponents dead, and so severely wounded another that he died the next day. A brief hand-to-hand conflict then appears to have taken place, in which several of the combatants on both sides received slight wounds. The affair ended by Hisamoodeen's men taking flight, leaving their master a prisoner in the hands of the Minister's people. A day or two after this occurrence he was sent to Golcondah as a State prisoner.

THE VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Bombay Volunteers had on Tuesday evening what the Americans call a "high old time." A fête champêtre being out of the question in monsoon weather, the programme arranged for the Victoria Gardens was carried out under some disadvantage within the walls of the Town Hall. Something was wrong with the gas, and for some hours the hall was but dimly lighted, and people danced and sauntered about in a somewhat uneasy fashion, and with the uncertainty which always marks the movements of a crowd in a half-lighted place. But for the kindness of the ever genial Secretary of the Bombay Club, who placed all the lamps he could muster at the disposal of the entertainment, the Hall would have been in almost total darkness. It seems the manager of the Gas Company gave an order to light the gas to the man who usually lights the Town Hall, but owing to some misunderstanding the man did not put in an appearance. The key of the meter could not be found, and it was with some difficulty a few of the jets were lighted late in the evening. As it was, a heap of lamps was artistically arranged on a group of chairs in the centre of the hall, and by their light the motley gathering of dancers moved around, perspiring and happy. A fancy-dress ball was not announced in the programme, but some of the costumes were very fancy. Many of the gentlemen were evidently under the impression that the original programme was being carried out, and that they were in the Victoria Gardens, as they danced under their hats, although there was a substantial roof between their heads and the quiet stars. It was not the fault of the band that they gyrated out of time; perhaps it was owing to the faint light. Mr. Denbigh Newton was singing a hymn which some thought bore a resemblance to "The Village Blacksmith," when suddenly a burst of applause broke from the multitude. It was not in appreciation of Mr. Newton's vocal efforts, but was the expression of joy at the ingenuity of Capt. Proudfoot, who stood in the gallery, and by means of a mighty pole succeeded in lighting a few jets of gas. Then four or five men below, balancing between them what appeared to be the discarded mainmast of a three-decker, endeavoured to light one of the clusters of jets in the roof, but only succeeded in baking the white ceiling a beautiful brown, whereat the spectators, eager for amusement of some kind, were hugely pleased. And so, with dancing and absorption at Mr. Pearse's counters, the evening wore on until there was another break, when Mr. Newton favoured the company with Mr. Tennyson's "patriotic" song "Hands all Round.' It was an all-round failure, for these reasons—Mr. Newton was but indistinctly heard, and the air was so difficult that the general public failed to catch it, and, strange to say, were silent under the grave provocation of printed slips containing the halting chorus. When the audience had quite recovered from the effects of the Laureate's poetry, the celestial Ching Faow, in the costume of a native of the Flowery Land, danced about the platform and sang the words "Chin chin" a few dozen times. A juggler who did with his legs and feet what most respectable people would find a difficulty in doing with all their limbs, then disported himself upon the stage, [illegible] and divided honours with a very self-possessed [illegible] Infant Phenomenon who did funny things of [illegible] sorts upon a [illegible] the gallant volunteers evidently trapeze. But [illegible]ndrum contest as the entertaining regarded the con[illegible] entertainment. The Committee event of the [illegible]es up on the platform and read arranged themsel[ves] [illegible] their answers, requesting the out the riddles [illegible] their approval or disapproval by audience to [illegible]. The impartial public present applause [illegible] spent most of the time in hissing, and very pr[illegible] extended this operation to the conundrums which gained prizes, they would have shown still better taste. It seemed to be considered that no conundrum could possibly be witty, unless its point lay in an allusion to a region which is not often referred to in polite society, or to what is supposed to be a popular English exclamation beginning with a "big, big D." The committee might well have refrained from sending forth conundrums of doubtful humour, and having a strong tinge of blasphemy. The quality of the riddles appeared to upset the equanimity of a gentleman who constituted himself for the time being a master of ceremonies, and stood at the foot of the platform bowing and waving his arms, evidently under the impression that he was the object of universal admiration. He probably took a more melancholy view of things the next day. There was more sleight of hand, dancing, and performing dogs, and well into the next morning the volunteers and their friends went home, congratulating themselves, perhaps, that matters had not been worse.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the harbour works at Marmagao. Many of the buildings newly constructed by the Railway Company have come down, and a portion of the materials brought from Europe has either been washed away, or buried beneath the rains. All the officials have returned to Pangim. A steam launch and a cargo boat foundered in the Mandavi river, but no lives were lost.

OUR Nasick correspondent writes, June 3:—There has been a very heavy fall of rain in Nasick and the adjacent villages. The river Godavery has not been so high since the 1871-72 monsoon.

Another Nasick correspondent writes, 13th June:—The S. W. monsoon began here quietly on the afternoon of the 11th, Sunday; it rained all night, most of Monday, and to-day (Tuesday) is a regular monsoon day, pouring steadily. It is about a week earlier than usual, and the rain is more copious; such splendid rain, generally, does not come on before the first week in July. The Godavery yesterday was in full flood.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, 12th June, to an up-country paper states:—The rains have quietly set in; the densely clouded state of the atmosphere and continuous rain of to-day showing that the slighter showers of yesterday were but the forerunners of the regular monsoon weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 13.—No reports have been received from Southern India. In Bengal the weather looks like the setting in of the monsoon. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the skies are much clouded. In the former the air is calm; in the latter the winds are northerly, except on the hills. The barometric changes are irregular. There has been a considerable rise in the Indus Valley, Cutch, Guzerat, and Bombay; a slight rise at most stations in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, with local exceptions; and a fall in Bengal. Akyab reports nearly seven inches of rain; Calicut (in two days) nearly six inches; Chittagong above three inches; Indore, Ahmedabad, Raipur, Burdwan, Calcutta, and Mangalore two to three inches; Jullunder, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Darjiling, Akola, Surat, Bhuj, Salem, and Prome one to two inches; Simla, Murree, Fyzabad, Hameerpur, Sutna, Bombay, and Tounghoo half to one inch; Sialkote, Lucknow, Cawnpur, Aligarh, Benares, Baraitch, Morar, Mozufferpore, Dinagepur, Saugor, Cuttack, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Khandwa, Amraoti, and Neemuch smaller quantities exceeding one tenth of an inch.

FALL OF RAIN AT POONA.

The amount of rainfall gauged at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, up to the evening of the 12th June was 11 inches 55 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd.	23 84	27 66	26 93	29 60
13 Tuesday	0 51	....	....	....
14 Wednesday	....	0 12	0 16	0 17
Total	24 35	27 78	27 9	29 77

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(Wednesday, 14th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·543	89·0	W	18	0·00
Surat	·605	85·1	SW	26	0·00
Bombay	·668	83·2	WSW	23	0·59
Ratnagiri	·728	83·3	WSW Fresh.	..	0·30
Karwar	...	...	not received	..	...
Mangalore	·853	81·0	W	6	0·38
Calicut	...	...	not received.	..	...
Cochin	...	...	not received.	..	...
Masulipatam	·614	92·8	SW	..	0·00
Madras	·719	93·8	W	15	0·00
Negapatam	...	...	not received.	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 13TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·539
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	76·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW. W. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	648
Fall of Rain*	0·51
Total fall during month	21·19
,, ,, ,, year	24·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0·52

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

BOMBAY HARBOUR IN THE MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Wanderer" appears to have lost sight of the fact that the Prince's Dock has proved to be such a success that further dock facilities are talked of. Perhaps, however, "Wanderer," has in his mind's eye landing piers in lieu of docks, and if he can show that oil upon the troubled waters of our harbour in the shape of a breakwater will make things smooth for the construction of piers, his ideas upon the subject will be of value just now. But merely to build a breakwater, to make our harbour smoother, would be going backwards, instead of going ahead, or even keeping pace with the age we live in. Discharging and loading ships in the stream answered a hundred years ago. The working of the Prince's Dock has, I fancy, brought round the most sceptical to the belief that discharging and landing vessels in the harbour of Bombay should cease as soon as sufficient dock accommodation for the whole trade can be provided —unless "Wanderer" can show that a breakwater and piers would answer better than docks.

June 14. BONA FIDE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THERE will be a pick-up game on Saturday afternoon (weather permitting), beginning at 2-30, Bombay time, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of members.

It is proposed to have a cricket match every Saturday afternoon, during the monsoon, if the weather permits. There will be a tent for spectators, and, by kind permission, the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will attend.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COALS.

THE case of Mr. Alfred Cooper, an assist[illegible]ant in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham [illegible] and Company, against Heerjee Souspal, a deal[er] [illegible] in coal, was resumed yesterday, at the Fort P[o]lice Court, before Mr. Ryan. Heerjee Souspal st[a]nds charged with the theft of 481 tons 17 cwt. of coal belonging to Messrs. W. and A. Graham a[nd] Company.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the pr[o]secution; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Con[r]oy, and Brown, for the defence.

[illegible] Cooper, in his cross-examination by Mr. Brown, said he knew nothing from the bill of lading except the quantity of coal put on board the vessel. The vessel came out from Cardiff round the Cape of Good Hope. He knew that the coal on board these vessels sometimes weighed more than the quantity stated in the bill of lading. These coals often weighed less to the extent of one or two per cent., and sometimes even three or three-and-a-half per cent. If water were poured on the coal a very slight portion would be washed away through the bilges. Whenever they moved coal from one place to another, a small portion escaped in the form of dust. He did not estimate how much. When the coals arrived in Bombay harbour, they were never weighed over the side. The coals were delivered in Mr. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy's boats. Witness did not know if the boats were steam launches. He thought the coals were landed about January, 1881, on the Carnac-bunder. They were not then weighed. Witness of his own knowledge did not know how much was landed, but was satisfied that the whole amount was landed. The coals were stacked on the bunder without any roof over them. A stack of coal exposed to the monsoon on the bunder was likely to weigh as much as when it was first placed there. Eighty inches of rain falling upon it would make little difference. The account with the defendant was opened in the complainant's books about the beginning of 1881. Lately witness had occasion to sell the balance of a heap of coal to another purchaser, as he did in the present case. But the balance had not been weighed as yet. He considered Ghellabhoy and Co. responsible for the storage. The firm prosecuted the accused at the request of Ghellabhoy. Witness was quite sure that the accused did not inform him that the stack of coal had ignited. Ghellabhoy and Co. had undertaken, in writing, to pay for the storage. The firm insisted on the undertaking being given to them. They threatened to hold Ghellabhoy responsible, and also to prosecute him.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

THE last *Gazette of India* contains some papers regarding the present state of sugar cultivation in India. From a Resolution of the Government of India thereupon we make the following extracts:—

The total area under sugarcane is returned at 1,922,283 acres. In addition to this, 168,262 acres are under the date palm, 14,100 acres under the palmyra palm, and 2,930 under the cocoa palm, all of which yield sugar.

A careful memorandum has been prepared on the subject of sugar cultivation in Bengal by the firm of Messrs. Burrows, Thompson, Mylne and Company. This firm are large landowners in the district of Shahabad, and have devoted much care to improving the indigenous methods of sugar cultivation and manufacture. The Behea sugar-mill invented by them has undoubtedly proved a great success, and is gradually taking the place of the Native implement. In the memorandum alluded to 1 1-10 or 1 1-5 tons of crude sugar is stated to be the average yield of an acre of carefully cultivated land. This corresponds closely with the average of 22 cwts. given for many districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Government of India is inclined to think that it is as close an estimate as can be made. Though considerably less than the 2 or 2½ tons which a sugar plantation in the West Indies is said to yield, it does not evidence such extreme inferiority in the sugarcane cultivation of this country as the *Produce Markets Review* would seem to imply. On the contrary, the cane is cultivated with considerable skill and great industry, and the profits are very considerable. Exceptional intelligence and capital are, however, engaged in the industry in the West Indian Colonies; and, apart from this, the climatic conditions of India are probably less favourable to the cane.

The Native methods of expressing the juice and manufacturing sugar are of extreme rudeness and simplicity, and in many respects inefficient and wasteful. Some improvement has, however, been effected in respect to sugar-mills; and the establishment of large sugar refineries in various parts of the country will gradually tend to better methods of manufacture. But the profits of the Native sugar-grower and manufacturer are large as it is; and crude Indian sugar, though unsaleable in the London market, finds a ready sale among the Native community. The price has risen rapidly within the last decade, as Messrs. Burrows Thomson, Mylne and Company's memorandum shows; and in the markets of Northern India at the present date the wholesale price of undrained sugar or *gur* is Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 the cwt. In the returns for Bengal much higher prices than the above are shown against many districts; but in these cases as already noticed, the produce has been returned in refined sugar, and the price of that description of sugar is given,

It is very difficult to arrive at the total annual production of sugar in British India. Accepting the returns of area under cane, and assuming the average yield to be somewhat under 1 1/10 tons of crude sugar the acre, the country has a gross production of about 2,000,000 tons. To this must be added the produce of 168,262 acres of palm trees, which may be set down at 150,000 tons. The foreign trade returns show that the supply is not equal to the demand. The quantity of Indian sugar exported to England, Ceylon, and elsewhere has considerably fallen off within the last five years, as follows:—

	£
1876-77	925,196
1877-78	745,858
1878-79	204,388
1879-80	395,871
1880-81	311,759

which give the value of the total sugar exports from Indian ports for the years 1876-81, will show. On the other hand, the sugar imports have risen from £403,556 in 1876-77 to £1,611,157 in 1880-81. The greater part of this sugar comes from Mauritius, and its consumption appears to be confined to the Bombay Presidency, where comparatively little cane is as yet grown.

The increasing import and the decreasing export do not indicate the decadence of the industry in India. The area under cane has largely increased in Upper India through the development of canal irrigation, and is reported to be extending from the same causes in Bombay. More sugar is produced in India than formerly; but the demand is much greater. Not only has the increasing prosperity of the people increased the average consumption, but sugar is now borne by rail into tracts where the cane is not cultivated, and which were formerly very scantily supplied. The profitableness of the industry is seen in the high price which the Indian cultivator can obtain for his produce; and all the evidence before the Government of India leads it to the belief that the capital invested in sugar cultivation in India is steadily increasing.

PROMOTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is published in the last *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of improving the social status of deserving Civil Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, by conferring on them some distinction similar to that enjoyed by Military Upper Subordinate. Deserving men of this latter class are rewarded by having Honorary Commissions conferred on them, but there is no corresponding distinction given to Civil Upper Subordinates. Applications, which have from time to time been received from local authorities, have led the Governor General in Council to believe that the bestowal of the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on deserving Civil Upper Subordinates will be highly appreciated by those on whom it is conferred; also that the hope of attaining to the position will have a good effect of the Upper Subordinate class generally. In this view it has been decided to confer the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on selected Civil Upper Subordinates under the following rules:—

i.—The proportion of Civil Upper Subordinates on whom the distinction of Honarary Assistant Engineer is conferred may be 6 per cent. of their total number on each list with an addition of one for any fraction. The promotions will be made by Local Governments and Administrations, but in the Military Works and Railway Branches' by the Government of India, in the Military Department, on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Military Works, and in the Public Works Department on the recommendation of the Director General of Railways.

ii.—The selections for the Honorary distinction must be confined to the grades of Sub-Engineers.

iii.—The subordinates promoted as above will be borne as substantive on the list of Upper Subordinates, and in italics on the list of Engineers of the grade to which they are appointed, with the words "Honarary rank" in the first column of remarks. The proportion being purely Honorary. and given solely with the view of improving the social status of the recipient, the pay and other allowances of Honorary Assistant Engineers will be those of their substantive Departmental rank.

The honorary promotion need not necessarily be accompanied by any change of duty.

2. Similarly, the same proportion of Civil Accountants may be selected from the 1st and 2nd grades for honorary promotion to Assistant Examiners. These promotions will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Accountant General, except in Madras and Bombay, where those Governments may make the promotions.

RULES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms' Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule for the grant of licenses for the importation into British India, by land or river, of arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall be inserted after Rule 6B of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the Act:—

6 C. Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor General in Council is to issue licenses under Rule 5), ammunition, or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned; or, if such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned to a Presidency Town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for puposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are con[illegible] other than a frontier district, and they [illegible] the frontier by road or river, [illegible] license shall also be sent to the M[illegible] district, who shall, if he th[illegible] copy of the mitting the arms, ammu[illegible]gistrate of the frontier leave his district, requi[illegible]nks necessary, before produce them for hi[illegible]tion, or military stores to arms, ammuniti[illegible] the holder of the license to frontier by rai[illegible] inspection. In cases in which the Railway [illegible], or military stores are to cross the ammu[illegible], a copy of the license shall be sent to the Rai[lway a]uthorities at the place to which the arms, [illegible]tion, or military stores are to be conveyed by [rail]way. The Railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the Railway authorities shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to import into the district of Ajmere.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be substituted for Rules 7A, 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notificrtion No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1881:—

(7A.) Nothing in Rule 5, 6, 6C or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—
(*a*) to import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India;
(*b*) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary General to the Government of Portuguese India.

(8.) Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—
(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported or exported; the route of transport, import, or export; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey:
(*b*) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition: or
(*c*) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

(9.) Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles on account of their contents.

(10.) In the case of transport, or import by land or [illegible] the consignee must, within six days of the article[s] [illegible]ing their destination, deliver the transport or [illegible] license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the ca[se of a] Presidency town, to the Commissioner of Police. [illegible] case of articles crossing the frontier of British In[dia by] road or river—(1) the export license must, within six [illegible] of the consignment reaching the frontier district [illegible] before it leaves British territory, be delivered to [the] Magistrare of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14, 4-55 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅞; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91.

FLOATING OF THE STOCK NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The *Englishman* states that two native firms in the Punjab have entered into a contract for the purchase and sale of stock notes in that province. The contractors will have a monopoly for six months, for which period they will be allowed to purchase any quantity of stock notes they can dispose of. They start with the purchase of three lakhs worth of notes. Although negotiations are pending with others, these are the only firms in India with whom arrangements have been definitely completed.

Government have determined to introduce a valuable modification into the stock note scheme, by making the stock notes when lost or destroyed recoverable in the same way as currency notes in these contingencies.

THE NEW MUNNIPORE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The *Englishman* understands that a good part of the survey of the new boundary between Munnipore and Burmah has been already completed, and the results produced in a rough tracing. The boundary runs from a point on the Gumna river a few yards south of Kongal, thence east to the Malayu hills to a river called Telegru, thence north to the source of that river, and then east along a low range of hills connecting Malayu and approaching to the source of a stream which flows northwards to discharge its waters into the Napawga river. It next proceeds along this stream to a point where it intersects the Rosome range, and thence north along that range.

IMMIGRATION OF LUSHAIS.

Owing to a scarcity in their own country, and to the oppressions practised upon them by the Tsauba of Jamjok and the Burmese generally, a very large number of Lushais have within the last month immigrated into, and settled down quietly in Munnipore State, where they feel assured of being able to live in peace and quiet. Amongst the immigrants is Tonghu, the principal Chassad Kuki chief, who after a good deal of persuasion has been induced to abandon his present village, and, with all his people, move further westward into Munnipore.

RESIGNATION OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has permitted Surgeon D. O'Sullivan to resign his commission in the Medical Department.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

At this morning's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs introduced the Bill for establishing and incorporating the Punjab University. It had been the intention that the Viceroy should be the Chancellor and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the Vice-Chancellor, but afterwards it was deemed undesirable to have two ornamental officials filling these posts. It was therefore resolved that the Viceroy should assume the somewhat unacademic title of "Patron." Sir C. Aitchison is to be the first Chancellor. It was also resolved in one of the several clauses that the Fellows should be composed of persons selected by the Senate for the Chancellor's approval. It is expected that a request for a similar arrangement will be received from other Indian universities. At present in Bombay the Vice-Chancellor submits the names to the Chancellor. The Bill was submitted to a Select Committee composed of Sir C. Aitchison, Dr. Hunter, and Messrs. Ilbert, Crosthwaite, and Gibbs.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Mr. Gibbs presides on the 21st instant, at a meeting of the United Service Institution, at a lecture on the subject of "Cruelty to Animals."

THE SAPPHIRE CASE.

Mr. Pollard, manager of the firm of Symes and Co., chemists, the defendant in the now notorious sapphire case, has appealed against the decree for ten thousand rupees. Meantime, however, Mr. Pollard is to be prosecuted for perjury. Mr. Rudra will conduct the prosecution.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

It is estimated that the home remittance during 1882-83 will equal £15,342,000; the loss at an average of 1s. 8d. will be Rs. 3,06,84,000.

THE BRITISH ENVOY TO KABUL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C. S. I., left Jalalabad and arrived at Fattehbad on the 1st inst. He was accompanied for two miles by the Governor of Jalalabad, and escorted by a small body of troops the whole of the journey.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EGYPT.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that Sir Edward Malet had been instructed to follow the Khedive to Alexandria.

THE FATAL RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO, JUNE 13.

The latest returns show that upwards of 100 lives were lost altogether in the riots last Sunday, in which are included six Englishmen.

The garrison at Alexandria has been increased to 12,000 men.

The authorities have succeeded in arresting 200 of the rioters.

ITALY AND THE ASSAB COLONY.

ROME, JUNE 13.

A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, declaring Assab an Italian colony and a free port.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The P. and Co.'s s. s. Thibet, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night, and the Nizam, for Galle and Calcutta, at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Inch Line steamer Inchclutha, outward bound for Bombay, arrived here on the evening of the 12th instant.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dhollera 4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ... 1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85
4½ per cent. do. 91
3 per cent. Consols for account.......... 100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101
5 per cent. French Rentes 115¼
Bar Silver 52 3-16
Arrival—Hampshire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.	
At 10 p.m.	81·3
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.	
" 6 a.m.	80·8
" 10 a.m.	83·2
" 2 p.m.	83·9
" 4 p.m.	83·1

No mails were received from Madras yesterday. The Madras train missed the G. I. P. train at Raichore on Tuesday. We shall accordingly receive a double Madras mail to-day.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 27th instant.

SIR SALAR JUNG is reported to have sent instructions to England for his two sons to join one of the Volunteer Corps. We believe there are several natives of India members of Volunteer Corps in England.

THE Government of India are reported to have put the British India Company's steamers on the same footing as those of the P. and O. Company with regard to the rule that officers travelling by their steamers shall not be liable to lose their appointments if through any detention on the part of the vessel they overstay their leave.

THE chief Punjab paper hears that there is every prospect of the Burmese embassy returning to Mandalay, in a few days, with satisfactory proposals to lay before the King.

THE sentries of the 35th Native Infantry, at Peshawar, who, as reported the other day, amused themselves by firing at an orderly officer (Lieut. Birch, R. A.), have not yet been tried, but are still in confinement.

JEMADAR AKRAM KHAN, a native officer of the 9th Bengal Lancers, has succeeded in recovering the horses stolen from the Royal Artillery and 9th and 16th Bengal Cavalry, at Peshawur. Akram Khan went up to Tirah; and, being a man of light and leading amongst the Pathans, persuaded Kamal-Khan to give up the horses. The artillery horse died on the way back, but the others were brought in safely to Peshawur.

MAJOR WALKER, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Dum Dum Factory, is reported to have been deputed to inspect the factory at Kirkee, in view to the correction of some defects in the manufacture of small-arm ammunition, the results of which, in the deterioration of the ammunition, we noticed some time since.

THE fine harvests of the Punjab, the Lahore paper states, have attracted a host of dealers in corn from other provinces; and, in consequence, prices are rising. A large amount of money will probably be invested before long in wheat for the English market.

THE Indian Meteorological Department has been engaged during the past year in an investigation the object of which is to ascertain the relations of the abnormal variations of barometric pressure during the pre-monsoon months to the abnormal distribution of rainfall during the monsoon. The inquiry has been concluded, and it is stated that Mr. Eliot believes the results will bear out the conclusion that the connection is sufficiently close to make possible a fair forecast of the distribution of rainfall in any given monsoon.

IT appears that there is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the native soldiers of some of the regiments to be disbanded, and not altogether without reason. In the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, April 22, it was announced that non-commissioned officers and men, of 5 and less than 10 years' service, who wished to retire, or who were unfit for further service, would be granted a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, and an additional bonus of three months' pay. In the case of the Cavalry, the notice went on to say, "the gratuities will be calculated on the rates of ordinary and not net pay." More than a month after these orders were published, the Controller General of Military Accounts sent out a circular saying that although the gratuities were to be calculated on "the rates of ordinary pay," the bonus was to be calculated according to the net pay. Until the Controller General's Circular was published, both English and native officers had supposed that bonus and gratuity would alike be reckoned on one and the same principle. As there is a considerable difference between ordinary and net pay, the men who are taking their discharge consider themselves much aggrieved. What this difference is will be seen from the following table:—

	Net pay	Ordinary pay.
Ressaldar Major	Rs. 90	Rs. 300
Ressaldar	" 90	" 250 and 200
Ressaidar	" 60	" 150 to 120
Jemadar	" 30	" 80 to 60
Kote Duffadar	" 15	" 47
Duffadar	" 13-2	" 38
Sowar	" 9-6	" 27 to 30

The *Civil and Military Gazette* observes:—Of course, there was no intention on the part of Government to take anyone in; but the result is just the same. The Cavalry complain of a breach of faith; and the popularity of the Native Army is not likely thereby to be increased.

THE Mr. Bourke, the Irish landlord, who has been shot near Ardrahan, will probably turn out, the *Indian Daily News* agrees with us, to be Mr. Walter M. Bourke, an Irishman to the core, whose kindly nature and kindly mistakes provoked amusement and friendship from all who heard of him and his ways. Mr. Bourke practised for some time in Calcutta, and than went up-country. He was not a man to make enemies, and he was an Irishman so thoroughly penetrated with love for his country, that it is inconceivable how he could have provoked the vengeance of the Ribbonmen.

The *Daily News* of May 20 states:—Some time ago we referred to proposals relative to the opium traffic which the Chinese Government had made to the British Minister at Pekin. We hear that important information on this subject has now reached Her Majesty's Government.

WHEN Madame Sarah Bernhardt-Damalas was in Barcelona lately, a local phrenologist of repute had the pleasure and honour of exploring her illustrious head, and, after careful scrutiny, the man of science pronounced the cranial conformation of the great actress to be that of a man rather than that of a woman. The man of science has promised to write a pamphlet on the subject.

A REPORTER of a New York paper has interviewed a tailor for whom Mr. Oscar Wilde has planned and furnished the drawings for two costumes, which are intended as specimens of the "coming garb." The fortunate "artist" who has been entrusted with this commission said:—"Well, I am making two suits for Mr. Wilde according to his order and drawings, one to be of black velvet, and the other to be of the shade of a lake glistening in the moonlight. The shade is called *couleur du lac au clair de la lune*." This explanation seemed perfectly satisfactory, but rather general, and the artist was asked for details. These the artist gave. He said that there were two suits, one black and the other mouse colour. The black suit has a plain black velvet doublet fitting tight to the body, without any visible buttons, after the style of Francis I., the lower part of the sleeves being of embossed velvet, with embroidered field-flower designs and fitting tight to the arm. The upper part of the arm is to be in large puffs of the same material, only of a larger pattern, and the body of plain velvet. The sleeves are of two designs of brocaded velvet edged with a delicate ruffle of *mousseline de soie*. Around the neck is also a narrow frill in three rows of the same material as that which edges the sleeves. The breeches are to come to the knee and to be tight fitting, with two small buttons at the bottom. The stockings are to be of black silk, and the shoes cut low and secured with a silver buckle.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A few years ago large farms were all the rage in England. Small holdings were scouted, and confident predictions were made that they would share the fate of the hand-loom and the spinning-wheel. Now the tide has turned, and it is running as strongly in the other direction. Large farms cannot be let, small holdings are snapped up at once. According to *Land*,

"There is all through the West and the Midlands the keenest competition for small farms, and men who a few years ago were in possession of farms of 200 or 250 acres, without possessing the capital necessary for their proper cultivation, are now taking farms of forty or fifty acres, upon which, if they have less capital than they had five or six years ago, they will have a larger capital in proportion to their holding, and better security than they had to encourage them in the free use of their capital and skill alike."

An agricultural, if not an agrarian, revolution is thus going on silently all around us, which can hardly fail profoundly to modify both the political and social conditions of English rural life.

IN many respects German criminals have the advantage of British malefactors, owing to the relative mildness of the punishments prescribed by German law for offences that are severely dealt with in this country. Adulteration of food or drink, however, in the penal code of the Fatherland, is very properly included in the category of "heinous crimes," conviction of which entails exceptionally heavy penalties upon its perpetrator. The other day Henry Beckmann, a wine-merchant of Neustadt, in the Palatinate, was tried by the Frankenthal District Court for fabricating a liquor, sold by him in large quantities as pure wine, of the following materials: glycerine, wine-lees, alcohol, gum-arabic, almonds, sugar, orchard-fruit, cream of tartar, and water. Five eminent analysts having testified to the presence of these elements in the heterogeneous brew submitted to their examination, Beckmann was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks to the Crown and all the costs of the prosecution, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for three years and a half, and to forfeit ninety thousand bottles of the vile beverage that still remained unsold in his cellars. His defence was curious. He alleged that he had manufactured the liquor in question—which he designated as "workmen's wine"—for consumption by the persons employed in his and his father's establishments, as well as for "distribution to the poor." The audacity of this plea only served to aggravate the severity of his sentence, which is certainly calculated to strike German adulterators with wholesome terror.

IT is very evident, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks, that Captain Roudaire's project for creating an inland sea in Africa, favoured though it is by the French Government, will not, if it is carried into execution at all, be allowed to escape much vehement opposition. It has already been stated that the Government has appointed a Commission to examine and report upon the project; and M. Leroy-Beaulieu and other well-known political economists criticise the composition of this Commission very much, pointing out that several civil engineers of great ability who are known to look upon the project as impracticable have been passed over, and, in a word, that the Commission has been "packed" by M. de Freycinet, who is notoriously in favour of this and of other grandiose engineering schemes. The main objections to the project put forward by its opponents are, that it will never pay, and that the admixture of salt and fresh water which will be effected when the Mediterranean is let into the Chatts, or depressed tracts of country, which are to be converted into a sea, will inevitably breed fever and malaria. Against these views must be set those of men like M. de Lesseps, who is one of the most uncompromising advocates of the project, asserting that there is not the slightest danger to health from the mingling of salt and fresh water, and that the argument as to the destruction of the palm-trees which abound in the region in the midst of which this sea is to be created is not a serious one, it being a well-known fact that the cultivation of the palm-tree prospers by the seaside as much as it does inland. Amid such a conflict of opinion the report of the Commission—first as to the practicability of the project, and secondly as to whether the Government should subsidise it—will be awaited with intrest.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

The following are the official reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th June:—

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain has continued to fall throughout the Madras Presidency, though still insufficient in one or two places. In Coorg the rain has been too heavy for agricultural purposes. From the Mysore State also good rain is reported.

There has also been rain in the Berars and throughout the Bombay Presidency, proper, and in several districts the fall has been very heavy. Indications of the monsoon are also reported from the Central Provinces, where slight rain has occurhe in some districts. British Burma has continued to receive rain in almost all districts. In Assam there has been too much rain in some parts. In Bengal good rain has fallen in all districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain has occurred in two districts, and smaller quantities fell in most other places. In the Central India and Rajputana States showers are reported from several places. In the Punjab a little rain has occurrred in three dirtricts.

Excepting one or two limited tracts, where either more rain is required or too much has fallen at once, agricultural prospects seem on the whole to be favourable throughout the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as well as in Mysore, in Coorg, and in Berar; and ploughing and sowing are progressing. Ploughing has also commenced in the Nizam's Territories and in the Central Provinces. In Assam ploughing and sowing continue, and in one district (Sylhet) a sudden rise of the rivers is endangering the late sown rice on the lowlands. In Bengal prospects are favourable in all districts; early rice and jute have already been sown; sugarcane and indigo are doing well; and ploughing and sowing for *kharif* crops are progressing rapidly. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane is being irrigated in parts, and preparation of land for the *kharif* has begun in a few districts. In the Punjab the outturn of the late *rabi* crops is being garnered in some districts, and in others *kharif* operations have begun.

BOMBAY—(June 7th.)—Kurrachee.—No rain. river at Kotri on 5th, 8 feet 9 inches against 10½ feet on corresponding date last year; small-pox in Kurrachee town; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 40, in Tatta 24, 46 and 48, and in Jati 20, 52 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.

Hyderabad.—River rising; kharif operations general throughout the district; hot winds with much dust still conrinue; nights cooi; slight fever in three talukas; wheat 24, juari 45, bajri 40, red rice, 34 and white rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—1·46. Cholera—In Viramgrum 203 cases, 106 death,s total 336 cases, 165 deaths; slight cholera in Senand and Daskrohi; wheat 26 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee.

Baroda.—.87. Health good: bajri 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Surat.—3·90. Preparation for cultivation continues; cholera in Surat, 1 death; juari 32 lbs. per rupee.

Nasik.—Heavy rain in all talukas—average fall, 4·61; maximum Igatpuri, 9·64; minimum Kalwan, 1·64 Small-pox at Trimbak i bajri 33¼ and wheat 28¼ lbs. per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 1st; heavy from 2nd tp 4th; rainfall of week, 18·47. Total rainfall to date 18·61 being 16·29 above average abnormal temperature nil on 31st and 1st, 7· cool from 2nd to 4th, and 3· cool on 5th and 6th; vapour in air normal, except on 6th when it was excessive; storms on evening of 31st and from morning of 1st to morning of 4th; abnormal wind very strong from south-east from morning of 1st to morning of 3rd; wind normal on 5th and 6th; lightning on 31st. thunder and lightning on 3rd and 4th, and continued thunderstorm on the night of the 5th.

Poona.—Rain throughout district—maximum at Junar, 6·53; minimum at Purandhar, 2·19. Bajri 41¾ and juari 53¼ lbs. per rupee, in Poona bjri 36¼ and juari 43 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednegar—3·00 to 4·03; rain fell in most parts of district. A flight of locusts passed through Nagar and Purner talukas; bajri—maximum 60 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergao; juari—maximum 84 in Jhamkhed and minimum 54 in Kopergaon.

Sholapur—Slight rain throughtout district; ·45 in Sholapur; total rainfall 1·71. Slight cattle-disease in Sholapur, Sangola, and Malsiras; cholera 4 cases, 1 fatal in Karmala; damage by locusts to bagayet crops except in Borhl and Karmala; juari 72 lbs. 8 tolas and bajri 55 lbs. 23 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar—Rain in all talukas—maximum at head-quarters, 5·32; minimum at Hangal, ·48. More rain wanted in Kod and break desired in Dharwar and Bankapur talukas; sowing of kharif crops commenced; scarcity of driking-water still felt in Kod; cholera and locusts disappeared; public health good; rice 22 and juari 54 lbs. per rupee.

Kanara—Karwar, 13·64; total, 14·74; Kumpta, 3·57; Sirsi, ·64; Hallial, 1·84; rain fallen throughout district. Prepararing ground and sowing monsoon crop on coast and above Ghat: Sugarcane thriving; small-pox slight at Bhatkal, but continues at Sidapur and in some villages of Sirsi, 4 cases in Kumpta; fever slight in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12 seers, in district average 13⅜ seers per rupee; weather rainy and squally.

Rajkot—Thvnderstorm with little rain on 1st and 2nd. Weather cloudy and oppressive; cholera in Navanagar, Gondal, Kotdasanjani, Vadia, and Jedpur; bajri 25 and juari 29 lbs, per rupee.

General Remarks.—Kharif preparations in general progress; rain throughtout presidency proper heavy in several districts, ranging from 12 to 22 inches in the Konkan; scarcity of drinking-water in one taluka of Dharwar; slight cattle-disease, fever and small-pox continue in some places; iocusts in Sholapur; choiera in Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar.

MADRAS—(June 7th.)—General prospects good.

BENGAL—(June 6th.)—Good rain in all the districts during the week; prospects favourable; ploughing and sowing progressing rapidly; eariy rice and jute were already sown, and sugarcane, china, and indigo doing well; china ready for harvest; harvesting of spring rice continues, with fair average outturn; public health improved; cholera and small-pox generally much abated.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Good rain in Allahabad and Kumaun, smaller quantities fell in most other districts, which have benefited indigo and sugarcane; wind variable, with occasional storms; *kharif* nowings have commenced; prices rising in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, and Farukhabad, elsewhere stationary; cholera is reported from Benares Fyzabad Lucknow, and Rae Bareli and is increasing in Gorakhpur, Allahabad, and Partagarh; some small pox in Agra and Moradabad, and cattle-disease in Kumaun and Jhansi.

PUNJAB—(JUNE 6TH).—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, and Jullundur districts; health of the province generally good; prices of food-grains fluctuating.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Slight rain in most districts; weather cloudy, with indications of approaching monsoon; *kharif* ploughing peneral; public health improving; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in few districts; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMA.—(June 3rd)—Small-pox in Toungoo; cholera in Thayetmyo, some scattered cases in a few other districts, otherwise public health good; cattledisease in Akyab and Amherst.

ASSAM.—(June 7th) In Gauhati Weather very hot prospects of crops good; cholera abating. In Sylhet the Sudden rise of rivers jeopardises the late sown *amun* in low lands; cultivation proceeding rapidly; tea doing well; cattle-disease, cholera, and small-pox about.

MYSORE AND COORG.—(June 7th)—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Mysore State; crops are in good condition and agricultural operations are progressing; prices are favourable; public health good; cholera decreasing in Mysore town.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.—(June 7th—Ground being prepared for coming *kharif* crops; scarcity of water and fodder is still felt in places; guinea worm, fever, and cattle-disease prevail in a few talukas; prices o; wheat 16, rice 10¼, white juari 21½, yellow juari 26½, and tur 26¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.—(June 7th)—Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional high wind; prices steady.

Rajputana—Tanks and wells fair; health good; ploughing commenced; cholera in district; whether sultry.

Nepal—(June 2nd)—Wheather cool and cloudy; rain intermittent.

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES,
GOLDSMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES, CAT'S-EYES, OPALS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by MR. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by MR. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

MR. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Castle Hill (s), from Newcastle; Helena (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Athens (s), for Kurrachee; Swiftsure (s) and Crane (s), Marseilles; Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Athabasca and Stranton entered, and the s. s. Adirondack and Britannia left, the dock yesterday.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of house No. 727, Breach Candy-road, belonging to Narayen Bapoo, fell in on Tuesday last. No one was injured.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. Denbigh Newton gives a "Lyro-dramatic and Elocutionary Entertainment" at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening.

GAMBLERS.—Esau Goolam Mahomed and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Gogaree Mhoola. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT.—Khotoo Yessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a knife, a lock, and cash of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Baboo Bhawanee. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY AT GOA.—On the 26th May a gang of dacoits numbering eight men, armed with knives, hatchets, and sticks, entered the house of Gomottea Deulina, at Bally (Goa), and carried away money and property to the value of some seven hundred rupees.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Chanannee, a Hindu woman, while walking along the road opposite Thakor Davul, was knocked down by a dog-cart, and sustained a fracture of one of her ribs, with contusion of the head. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she is under treatment.

OPIUM POISONING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Nanabhoy Bomonjee-street, Fort, on the body of Dadabhoy Furdoonjee, aged about twenty years. Deceased was a clerk in the Travelling Post Office. It appears that he left home on the day previous at 10 a. m. for the office, but returned in an hour or two, as he was unwell. At 6 p. m. he took a glass of brandy, and went to bed. At 10 p. m. he was observed to be breathing heavily, was found to be feverish, and subsequently became unconscious. Doctors Heerajee, Temooljee, and Eduljee attended him, and a stomach pump was used. Deceased died at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The opinion of Dr. Heerajee was that deceased showed symptoms of narcotic poisoning, and the opinion of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was that the cause of death was opium poisoning. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by opium, but under what circumstances it was administered there is no evidence to show."

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd June, 1882, was 2,12,974 maunds, and in money Rs. 43,797. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 3rd June 1882.	Week ending 4th June 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	90,270	79,262	11,008	..
Amount Rs.	61,495	53,135	8,360	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	1,22,163	76,263	45,900	..
Amount Rs.	39,355	21,046	18,309	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	6,998	12,032	..	5,034
Amount Rs.	2,973	6,873	..	3,900
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	51	384	..	333
Amount Rs.	100	1,009	..	909
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	5,955	7,123	..	1,168
Amount Rs.	4,750	6,357	..	1,607
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	85,190	77,922	7,268	..
Amount Rs.	15,808	14,307	1,501	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	55,997	60,179	..	4,182
Amount Rs.	22,756	25,480	..	2,724
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	3,265	9,075	..	5,810
Amount Rs.	1,593	5,117	..	3,524
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	6,464	1,384	5,080	..
Amount Rs.	5,996	1,423	4,573	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	29,587	3,266	26,321	..
Amount Rs.	7,639	1,071	6,568	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	6,893	10,096	..	3,203
Amount Rs.	4,759	6,303	..	1,544
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	26,305	29,402	..	3,097
Amount Rs.	6,973	7,774	..	801
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	2,60,925	1,20,701	1,40,224	..
Amount Rs.	45,831	26,336	19,495	...
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,00,063	4,87,089	2,12,974	..
Amount Rs.	2,20,028	1,76,231	45,797	..

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN ESSAC.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to his client some months ago. The learned counsel read affidavits of the insolvent's mehtas to show that his assistance was necessary in making up the accounts in the Official Assignee's office. There were 104 books to be posted up, and the journals were in the insolvent's own handwriting, which the mehtas, unaided, could not make out clearly. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang opposed the application; but after some discussion a month's extension of the interim order was granted.

RE SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,04,000, while the assets were *nil*. Mr. Manker, on his behalf, applied for an interim order, which Mr. Budroodin opposed, on the ground, among others, that the insolvent had been borrowing money within the last three months of Marwarees, and had recently assigned his share in his father's estate to his brother. He recently purchased jewellery of some Marwarees for Rs. 6,000 and gave them cheques on the Bank of Bombay, knowing that he had no money in deposit with the bank, and which cheques were dishonoured. Criminal proceedings had been taken, and a warrant was out against the insolvent. Mr. Manker said an affidavit had been filed by the opposing creditor since his Lordship took his seat on the bench that morning; and as the insolvent had had no opportunity of replying to it, the learned counsel asked for a week's adjournment. His Lordship granted the application, extending the interim order for a week.

RE THAKERSEY DEWRAJ.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, which was opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang on behalf of Messrs. Punnett and Co.

The Commissioner.—The insolvent took the benefit of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent traded again, and filed a petition in 1872. He filed another petition in 1877, which was dismissed in the following year. His liabilities, including those of the previous insolvencies, amounted to Rs. 2,40,000. He had lodged no books whatever with the Official Assignee. His present liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,907; and an affidavit made on behalf of the opposing creditor said that he (insolvent) had books in his possession. Mr. Manker asked for a week's adjournment, with an interim order, to enable the insolvent, who was in jail, to answer the allegations of the affidavit against him. A week's adjournment was granted; but an interim order was refused, with leave to renew the application.

RE GANGJEE NURPUT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The opposing creditor, on whose application the last petition was dismissed without going into the merits, was dead. The application was granted.

PE PUDUMSEY LUKHUMSEY.

The insolvent applied for an interim order, which Mr. Prescot, solicitor, opposed in person as a creditor, on the ground that, although he described himself as a merchant, he had deposited no books with the Official Assignee. The application was refused.

RE T. JONES.

The insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,448, appeared in person for his discharge, which was granted.

BENGAL.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING IN ASSAM.—The trial of Mr. Thomas Briscoe, of Panipatta Tea Estate, Darrang, Assam, on a charge of concealing a young woman who had been kidnapped as an emigrant from Palamow, in Chutia Nagpur, was not called on for hearing in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi till the 25th May, although it was well known that the defendant, with his legal advisers, was in the station ever since the 17th. When the case did come on it was discovered that the principal witnesses, owing to somebody's mistake, had been taken by the police to another place, and the hearing consequently had to be postponed. It was resumed on the 29th, and finished on the 31st, when Mr. Briscoe and the two men who were made defendants with him were all discharged.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE SAPPHIRE CASE.—The case of Sadiq. *vs.* Pollard (the Simla sapphire case) has been appealed to the Commissioner. Mr. Spitta will conduct the case on behalf of the appellant.—*Pioneer.*

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

WORKING OF THE NEW TELEGRAPH RULES.

FORMERLY our electric messages were deliveted with a fairly commendable rapidity. We paid highly, it is true, for the privilege of the wire, but no one complained of any delay, if every one grumbled at the exhorbitance of the fee. Accordingly our amateur legislators set to work, and promulgated a new scheme, which reproduces all the vices of old system, and introduces some original vices of its own. You can now send, at a lower rate than of old, a message, which is called "deferred." How much deferred it is, you can gather for yourself from the two following incidents. I happen to live about couple of hundred yards from a telegraph office. A friend "wired" to me early one morning, asking me to dine with him that nigh. The message reached the office near my dwelling within ten minutes of its despatch. Was it brought over to me at once? No. It was carefully put into an envelope, stamped, and posted. It travelled back about three miles or so to the General Post Office, and was delivered to me with my letters the next morning. So much for myself. Now, for number two. A gentleman at Ootacamund telegraphed to one of the mercantile houses at Madras on Saturday morning last. The message was concerned with some matter the due fulfilment of which depended on its despatch by the homeward mail that day. It left Ootacamund at 12-57; it reached Madras at 1-1. In other words, it travelled the distance in four minutes. The office of the addressee is within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Yet, mark what happened. The message was posted, and was delivered on Sunday morning at 9. In other words, it took nineteen hours to traverse a quarter of a mile. And this is what the collective wisdom of India has evolved! The motto over the door of the chamber when such a scheme is hatched by our official brood-hens should be—"wisdom at one entrance quite shut out." Elsewhere it has been recognized practically, and acted upon practically, that the more you moderate your foe, the greater the benefit you derive from the telegraph. Cheapness is the secret of success. Here the reverse is, if not the belief, at any rate the practice. The Government will not admit that financilly, for their own selfish interests, they would be wise to levy the very lowest fee consistent with the efficient working of the wires. It has been answered on their behalf that, were the scale of charges redneed so as practically to throw open the telegraph to the general public, and to bring it within the reach of thousands from whom it is cut off at present, the staff would not have time to work the great influx of messages. Why? Because the Government, and many of the subordinate officers in their employ have at present the use of the lines *gratis*, the result of which is that every lazy official has an incentive to his lazinuss in the kuowledge that he can instead of putting pen to paper, which is monotonous and tiresome, compress his thoughts withiu the compass of a telegram, which is an excuse for brevity. The power of manopolizing the telegraph lines *gratis* ought to be taken away, and Government—that is the seniors alone—should be allowed its unremunerated use ouly on occasious of pressing State energency. Years ago it was suggested, by a now departed statesman, that Secretaries *et hac genus ômne* should be called on te pay out of their private purses the cost of every telegram they sent. I would suggest that the real remedy would be for some private, company to buy out the Government monopoly. Fairly worked, the lines would pay a handsome percetage, and we should be spared the inconvenience, aud the impropriety, of seeing our lines cleared for the private whim of some invertebrate offical and our messages delayed because of the inexperieuce of thoset gentlemen whom some derisive fate has thought fit to place in command over us.—*Pioneer's* Madras Correspondent.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

THE following letter has been written by Cardinal Manning:—"Archbishop's-house, May 18.—To the Very Rev. Canon Gilbert, D. D., Vicar-General of the (R. C.) Archdiocese of Westminster.—Rev. and Dear Vicar General,—Some years ago the bishops laid before Lord Chelmsford's Commission on the Marriage Laws certain points on which modification would be desirable. One was for some provision by which the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after a dispensation from the Holy See, had been obtained might be legalized. These words of ours have been quoted by the promoters of such marriages as favourable to their views. Nothing was further from the intention of the bishops. 1.—The law of the Catholic Church forbids and annuls the marriage with a deceased wife's sister. 2.—The law of England on this point is to this moment Catholic, and supports the discipline of the Church. 3.—The Holy See can alone dispense in such cases, and it never dispenses, except (1) rarely, (2) with reluctance, and (3) for grave reasons and to avoid greater evils. 4.—To abolish the law which prohibits such marriages would have the effect of throwing open as lawful to everybody that which in few, rare, and exceptional cases is reluctantly given to avoid greater evils. 5.—And this throwing open of the civil law would encourage and multiply such marriages, in direct opposition to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and to the grave and dangerous disturbance of domestic life. Better far is it that a few cases should still suffer a legal hardship than that the home life of our whole common-wealth should be seriously endangered. I trust that all Catholics in either House of Parliament will vote firmly and always against such a change in the statute law. You may use this letter to satisfy any doubts as to the subject of it.—Believe me, always yours faithfully, HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop."

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

PERHAPS it was inevitable, but we cannot help regretting that the Indian Government has found it necessary to resort to the system of constructing railways in India upon the guaranteed plan. That the system of State construction has been wasteful is no doubt true; that it has been ill-regulated is also true; but it was better in some respects that it should continue, and that the Government should be held directly responsible for the consequences, than that companies should again step between and enjoy with immunity the privilege of being highly extravagant. The old guaranteed railways of India were the most costly single lines ever constructed, and impose a terribly heavy burden upon Indian trade. Some time ago we were treated to a great deal of specious talk about "private enterprise" doing this and that in India, and among other things it was going to build railways to open up the country. But "private enterprise" in India is not understood in the same sense as in this country. Nothing there stands alone. It is necessary that the Government should prop every undertaking, and what is not propped either never comes into being or falls to the ground. So the first sample of the "private enterprise" régime which we had was a Bengal Central Railway Company, on whose capital of £1,250,000 the Government guaranteed 4 per cent. during construction or till June 30, 1886.

That established an unwholesome precedent; for why should the capitalists engaged in this undertaking draw £50,000 a year out of the pockets of the Indian taxpayer—or £40,000 if but £1,000,000 of capital should be required—merely to screen them from all risks? And now this bad example has been followed in the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which is to enjoy also a 4 per cent. guarantee for the first five years, during the construction of the line, and 3½ per cent. for the succeeding forty-five years during which the company's concession lasts. In addition, the company gets one-fourth of the net earnings, less any sum that may be required to pay back the extra ½ per cent. guaranteed during the construction of the line. The company is to be at liberty to determine the contract at any time after the first five years on giving one year's notice, and must then, or at the end of the concession, be repaid its capital, whereas the Secretary of State for India can only cry off should the line have been working at a loss for three half-years in succession or at given dates. In any event, however, the capital is to be repaid, and on these handsome terms a line of 450 miles in length is to meander from the Portuguese line in Goa over some of the poorest regions in India, connecting far north at Sholapore, with the Great Indian Peninsula line, and in the east, at Bellary, with the Madras Railway. The line is to be of the metre guage, and will cost upwards of £6,600 per mile, if the whole £3,000,000 are expended.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOUTH AFFRICA.

DURBAN, May 19.

THE elections here terminate to-day. Lord Kimberley's appeal as to whether the colonists are prepared to accept the full control of their own affairs, with all the responsibilities for internal and external defence named by him, has met with a decided negative, only three candidates in favour of a distinct affirmative having been returned. Of the remaining 12 seven are avowed opponents of responsible government, and five prefer to wait. In Durban, where the contest has been most severe, Mr. Robinson, the candidate in favour of responsible government, was defeated, though popular sympathy seems to have been generally witth him.

The Cape Ministry is secure in office.

Crime is terribly rife at the Diamond Fields.

The announcement in the House of Commons of the postponement of Cetywayo's visit to England caused a deep sense of relief here; as did also the statement that his future position was not yet decided upon.

MAY 24.

The Legislative Council has been summoned to meet on June 7. It is understood that a protest against Cetywayo's restoration will be proposed at once for adoption.

The Cape Parliament is still sitting. The Opposition to the Ministry is rapidly collapsing. The native difficulties in the Transvaal are said to have been settled by the complete submission of the chiefs. All is quiet in Basutoland.

The Transvaal Volksraad has approved of the proposed construction of a railway to Delagoa Bay. The Free State Volksraad is considering the subject of railway communication with Natal.

The 7th Hussars are about to embark in the Anglian. The goldfields in Eastern Transvaal attract much public interest; but the statements which are forwarded to us from the districts concerned are found to be conflicting.—*The Times Correspondent.*

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th June 1882.

Open, 460½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,631	0	0
Merchandise	82,606	0	0
Telegraph	668	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,36,905	0	0

Corresponding week in June, 1881.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	68,[illegible]	0	0
Merchandise	1,75,[illegible]	0	0
Telegraph	402	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,46,264	0	0
Decrease	1,09,359	0	0

"GREAT PAUL."

EVERYTHING has been prepared under the direction of Mr. Penrose, the architect to the Dean and Chapter, with such exactness, that while not an inch of stonework has been unnecessarily cut or removed there is still just room enough for the wide-lipped bell to be hauled through the door and up the incline from the yard to the floor of the tower. The steps and the stones at the lower part of the doorway have been removed, an outline in section of the bell cut in wood having been used to make sure that the bell would pass without getting even a scratch. As the large hoisting tackle was employed all Tuesday afternoon (May 23) in pulling the headstock up into the belfry, the moving of the bell on the level was effected with some smaller gear and the work of getting it through the doorway was done by hydraulic jacks. In these operations the many advantages of the wooden platform or floor upon which the bell has been fastened have been apparent. Within the beautifully proportioned tower, of which the interior is cylindrical the evidences of work were not at first noticed, but looking up as from the bottom of a well, though the well-like effect is relied by the perspective view of the winding geomatrical stone staircase, there was visible, what appeared to be a massive beam suspended in the air by the many long loops of a rope working through a pulley. Far above, through an opening at the top of the dome, which looked much too small for the suspended mass of timber and iron to pass through crosswise, there could be seen the latticed struts and beams of oak and teak on which the great bell will swing. The thing which was slowly being hauled up was the head-stock, or yoke, into which the cannons of the bell must be fastened by iron straps and bolts. This is formed of three oak plank-like beams, each 9ft. 9in. long, and 2ft. 6in. broad, set on their sides and bolted together, with irod plates, or "flitches," sandwiched between the two outer and the centre one. The structure looks somewhat like a great axle-tree, the axles, however, being represented by the short iron "gudgeons," 6in. in diameter, set in iron bed plates at each end, and on which the balanced mass of head-stock and bell will swing. The weight of the head-stock alone is nearly three tons, the clapper-over 4cwt., the crown staple to which the clapper is attached about as much more, and the clapper bolt by which the two sections of the clapper are fastened through the headstock, not far from another 2cwt. To these must be added the weight of the iron straps and bolts by which the "cannons" of the bell are fastened in the head-stock, and a total weight of nearly four tons is made up, in addition to the 16 tons 14cwt. 2qrs. 19lb., which Great Paul brings to scale.

Many have asked how this great mass of over 20 tons is to be set in motion. The bell is to have no connexion with the clock, and is not to be struck by a hammer, but is to be swung and used for a service bell or on rarer occasions, and it may be hoped at very long intervals of time, to be tolled. An ingenious modification of the lever-arm, by which smaller bells are rung, has been devised, by which it will be possible for two men, and for three or four men with ease, to "chime" the bell—that is, to swing it sufficiently to cause the clapper to strike one side of the sound-bow. A wooden bar, about 10ft. long, fixed at right angles to the top of the head-stock at one end, will have the rope attached, by which the ringers will pull. At the other end of the head-stock, and on the same side of the bell as the ringers stand, will be another long lever bar, having a heavy weight attached by a rope, the rope, however, being so long, that the weight rests on the ground until the motion of the bell, exaggerated by the length of the arm, lifts the weight, when a jerk is given, and the rate at which bell and clapper are moving being suddenly altered, the stroke is obtained. When the swinging motion has once been got up eight or 10 strokes a minute may be got. To prevent any interference with the time-keeing qualities of the clock from the vibration of the timbers on which the bell rests, the clock-case has been placed on an independent floor. How far the deep note of Great Paul will be heard above the roar of London life and traffic is yet subject for speculation; but on his trial in the foundry at Loughborough every stroke was heard for three and four miles in the country round, and in one direction the deep boom was audible at a distance of seven miles away.—*The Times.*

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed to London a summary of the Viceroy's minute of the 20th May, setting forth the general principles of the Local Self-Government scheme. The *Times* in a leading article on the subject remarks:—

The chief aim of the new system is to educate the people to take an intelligent interest in their own affairs, and this aim would be frustrated by any system tending to foster the intensely insular character of Indian communities. It is therefore intended to group the small local boards into administrative bodies of somewhat larger scope by instituting divisional councils to which they will send delegates. The distribution of functions between the local and the divisional boards cannot be effected by any hard and fast rule. On the contrary, it will tax to the uttermost the tact and administrative ability of the district officers. Conditions vary so widely that even the fundamental principle of election cannot be universally applied. In the larger towns there will always be natives able and anxious to take part in local Government. But the smaller towns of India are frequently mere groups of hamlets in the midst of which men plough and reap and drive their cattle to pasture. In such cases it will not always be easy to find men fit for the novel duties of electing, or acting as, representatives. In the more backward rural districts, where even the name of a town is wanting, the difficulty of constructing a local board will frequently be insurmountable, whether by election or nomination. It is obvious, therefore, that the greatest elasticity is required in the rules laid down by the central Government. The qualification, the mode of election, the size of districts, the method of grouping them, and the extent of the powers assigned to local or divisional boards, as well as the nomination of members where election altogether fails, must be regulated by the district officials who alone can possess the requisite local knowledge. It is not easy for the Englishman to realise the absolute incoherence of the Indian population. Some idea of the rudimentary character which these beginnings of local self-government must necessarily possess, may be formed from the fact that only four per cent. of the people of India live in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants or upwards. The vast rural populations have none of the organisation which we have possessed since the dawn of history, and until we covered the country with roads and railways he absence of intercommunication was something that baffles the English imagination. Infinite patience, tact, and determination to succeed are therefore indispensable to the general success of such a scheme as is now proposed. The people cannot all at once throw off the leading strings, however anxious we may be to see them go alone. In hundreds of district boards the official members will, perforce, have to manage whatever business is to be done, and the control of the local government will necessarily be much more stringent and minute than we could wish. All this points to the necessity for caution and tact in the working of the scheme and for moderation in the anticipations we form, but it ought not to throw the smallest doubt upon our ultimate success. In the larger towns and in the wealthier rural districts local self-government will very shortly be a reality, and every road or railway we construct, every canal we cut, every school we open, will extend alike the capacity and the desire of the Indian peoples to co-operate with us in the work of government.

THE *Daily News* also has an article upon the resolution, in the course of which it says:—

The scheme, it will be seen, has been carefully thought out and is complete in itself. There is reason to fear that it is somewhat too ambitious, that it attempts to do by a stroke of the pen what can be achieved only very gradually. But it is well that the experiment should be made.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—

There is even now in theory a great deal of strictly local government in India. In many of the provinces there are for every district general committees of native gentlemen for the management of schools, roads, and so forth. Similarly, in all the larger towns there are municipal committees. But in practice the native members are rather advisers of the magistrate or assistant-magistrate who présides, and has the executive authority than real shares in the work of responsible administration. And the Government of the province is constantly stepping in to control the magistrate. The object of the new scheme is to create a system under which the native members will have real, not nominal power—in which Government and its officials will rather advise and criticise administrative proceedings than dictate or control them. As to the propriety of interesting natives of position and education in the administration of local affairs there can, we suppose, be no question. The only doubt is whether this full delegation of authority will work well practically. It will certainly very much diminish the influence of the district officials, and so far weaken the authority of Government in a time of political trouble. Of course, if a really good and honest class of native gentlemen took their place there would be gain to Government—not loss. But it is admitted that there is great difficulty in finding native gentlemen of the kind wanted.

THE Dublin *Freeman's Journal*:—

England is determined, if possible, to avoid the mistakes of the last century by which she lost her American Colonies. All the great dependencies of the British Empire have at present practical internal independence, save perhaps the vast country of India, which is governed by a system of satraps. Canda and the divisions of Australia have Home Rule to the fullest extent. The people of England have as little voice in the government of these colonies as the people of Ireland have. The people are all the time loyal and contented subjects of the Crown, whose golden link alone unites them with the mother-country. The emblematic circlet is stronger than bayonets or batteries. Why will statesmen hesitate to give to Ireland that which has been so happy and successful in the New World and at the Antipodes, and for which India is deemed fit, and ripe, and ready?

Allan's Indian Mail says the Resolution appears to be a bold and honest attempt really to advance. "So far as we can judge from the summary before us, a considerable amount of real authority and responsibility, and some corresponding dignity, will now be attached to the new local boards. An honest attempt, too, is to be made to endeavour to enable it to work well. We entirely sympathise with the spirit of this Resolution, if we understand it aright; and we gladly hail it as an indication that Lord Ripon is learning to feel confidence in the educated Indian community."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BENGAL.

IN order to suit the tastes of the great majority of the native gentlemen who wish to display their loyalty, the Viceroy gives several evening parties, which are known as "at homes;" and these are varied by garden-parties in the gardens adjoining Government House, which take place about sunset, and are continued until dark, when the grounds and adjacent buildings are lit up with a brilliant illumination. The "at homes" take place indoors, and as there is no dancing or music they are not very lively entertainments; but an "at home" everywhere depends chiefly on the capacity of those who are invited to entertain themselves from their own resources, and this element is not strong amongst our native friends. At a garden-party they are much more at ease and happy. They can bring their little grandchildren to the garden-party and see the pleasure which the children enjoy, and the admiration which they sometimes attract. This is rather a curious feature in native society. The grandfather cannot bring out his wife or his daughter, according to native usage, so he appears in charge of his grandchildren. The grandfather himself may be of the mature age of forty-five. His married daughter is perhaps about twenty-five, and the grandchildren are usually under ten years of age. Little native girls of that age are exceedingly picturesque and often absolutely pretty, but about that age they are married, and withdrawn from the gaze of the outer world. We may say one word regarding the balls given by the Viceroy at Government House in Calcutta. There are occasionally what are called small dances, when about 150 or 200 of the "upper ten" are invited; but a real *dignity-ball* means the issue of above 1,200 invitations, which are intended to include all whose names are on what is called "the Government House List." It is a very pretty and interesting sight when the room is crowded, about ten o'clock, and the Viceroy with his wife and their private friends, and staff, make their appearance in procession and take their places for the opening quadrille. A sacred space is corded off for the Viceroy's quadrille, the ends of the cords being held or guarded by some of the handsome young privates of the Viceroy's native body-guard, in their gorgeous scarlet uniforms and plumed head-dresses. These body-guard men are quite a study, as they stand gazing imperturbably on the dazzling scene. In the early and crowded part of a Government House ball, it is usually expedient to walk about with some one who is able to criticise the appearance and dresses of the ladies. There are representatives of nearly all nations, and some of the Armenian and Jewish ladies are conspicuous for the splendid diamonds and gorgeous semi-oriental dresses which they wear. The ball-room usually looks very bright with the numerous military uniforms and political and diplomatic costumes, which present a happy contrast to the ordinary civilian evening dress. About twelve o'clock supper is announced, and a move is made to the supper-room on the next floor, where there is never any want of all that is needed to cheer the heart of man or woman. Usually the Viceroy retires soon after supper, and probably has an hour of telegrams and urgent business to get through before he can go to sleep. The rest of the company carry on the ball until the programme is exhausted, and even the most large-hearted *chaperones* are obliged to ask the A.D.C.'s to allow no more extra dances. And so, about three o'clock in the morning, Government House relapses into silence and repose.—*Mr. Buckland in the Army and Navy Magazine.*

THE LAST OF MR. FORSTER.

MR. FORSTER is one of those men who are congenitally incapable of running straight. There is in him an ineradicable tendency to crooked ways, to tortuous stratagems, to artifices and wiles. This has not hitherto been the Mr. Forster of the popular imagination; it has always been the Mr. Forster of real life. The public has been imposed upon by the specious resemblance which his failings bear to virtues. They have mistaken his systematic disloyalty for independence, his roughness for courage, his fussy egotism for a manly consistency. They have been willing to see, in the noisy record of his doings and his opinions, the natural chronicle of his virtues rather than the manufactured advertisement of his vanity. When Mr. Forster was, in an unhappy moment—as we said at the time—appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland two years ago, the twice-told tale of his visit to the country during the famine season of 1846 was told again, and a touching picture was drawn of the rising hope of the Quakers distributing alms to a famished population. If Mr. Forster had been a cleverer man than he is, if he had possessed a faculty of observation and a versatility of mind equal to that inverted ingenuity of which he enjoys so large a share, he need not, and he would not, have failed in Ireland. In his case adulation has brought its proper Nemesis. Flattery has infatuated him to such a degree that he positively believes in his possession of some of the gifts ascribed to him—believes that he has a capacity for administration, and that his own opinion upon a critical and perplexed position is worth having. Mr. Forster's career at the Irish Office has shown that his stupidity is equalled by his conceit. The sequel to this career, witnessed during the last ten days, has shown that he can gratify a grudge, even though the price paid for the indulgence be political suicide.

For what is it that has actually occurred? Mr. Forster finding, as a consequence of a series of disastrous and wrong-headed blunders, committed with blind obstinacy, and in the very spirit of ineptitude and arrogance, his position in the Cabinet intolerable, determined to resign. Knowing that the English people do not think very highly of the man who abdicates a difficult office at a critical moment, he put about the rumour that he was the victim of a base intrigue, and endeavoured to make political capital out of his magnanimous martyrdom. Now whenever, in public or in private life, a man invents the theory of intrigue to account for the fact of failure, it is safe to assert that he is a vain and incompetent bungler. In his statement in the House of Commons of Thursday, May 4, the plea on which Mr. Forster justified his retirement was that the release of the political suspects from Kilmainham was a composition with anarchy and outrage, and that for himself he could be no party to any understanding between the Government and Mr. Parnell. All that we need now say about this *apologia* is, that it was offensive to good taste, and that it was in direct violation of all the traditions of political life. Mr. Forster might be an honourable man; but why should he have taken so many words to tell us so? Mr. Forster had received the Queen's permission to make an explanation; but why should he have employed it as the occasion for a speech full of railing invective against his former colleagues? Let us pass on to the second act of this drama. At the beginning of last week came the discussion on what had passed between the Government and Mr. Parnell previous to the unlocking of the gates of Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell read Captain O'Shea's now historical letter, making an omission—that of the words forecasting the possibility of co-operation between the Irish party and the Liberals—which Mr. Forster immediately detected. Mr. Forster not only drew attention to it; he insisted on its being supplied; and he thrust into Captain O'Shea's hand the documentary means of doing so. There is a tendency in private life to distrust the gentleman who proposes to play on a game of pyramids, and produces a piece of chalk from his waistcoat-pocket; and there was something a little sinister in the Jack Horner-like alacrity with which Mr. Forster pulled out a true and full version of Mr. Parnell's letter on Monday week. Why did he do so? Obviously from one of two motives, or from the conjoined operation of both—to damage Mr. Parnell, or to damage the Government.

Now if Mr. Forster had been able effectively to do either or each of these things, we might question his magnanimity; but we should have nothing to say against his intelligence. He would have committed an unenviable and a vindictive, but not a weak, act. Cunning and malice are not the instruments that insure success in such a game as Mr. Forster took upon himself to play. We are not concerned to discuss the extent to which the Government or Mr. Parnell and his friends were committed by any of the O'Shea communications. That is not the point. The point is, how far Mr. Forster was a party to them. He quitted the Cabinet, as we have seen, on the pretext that he revolted against anything like a treaty with the Land League. Up to a very recent date what had been Mr. Forster's attitude towards the formalities which were intended to issue in the conclusion of a treaty? In the first place, Captain O'Shea has told the House of Commons that the memorandum produced by Mr. Forster of the conversation held between him and the late Chief Secretary is garbled. Secondly, Captain O'Shea has asserted in a letter that which Mr. Forster had implicitly denied before and which he has not denied since,—that during the space of a fortnight he was constantly discussing with Mr. Forster the terms on which the suspects might be released. Thirdly, it was Mr. Forster who gave Captain O'Shea the pass to Kilmainham which enabled him to visit and to talk over matters with Mr. Parnell. Fourthly, the first person whom Captain O'Shea saw on his return to England, and to whom he fully confided Mr. Parnell's views, was Mr. Forster. The negotiations, in fact, for the release of the suspects were conducted between Mr. Forster and Captain O'Shea. It was Mr. Forster who was officially responsible for the drafting of the protocols of the treaty; yet it is he who now indignantly disclaims responsibility for the completion of the compact. It is easy, of course, to see how all this has happened. Mr. Forster knew that the doom of failure had been irreversibly pronounced by events over his administration of Ireland. He was conscious that he had deceived his colleagues as to the state of affairs on the other side of St. George's Channel. He felt, as it was inevitable he should feel, that henceforth Downing-street was no place for him; and he therefore scuttled out of the Cabinet in a manner, which he hoped might favourably impress the country and specially commend him to the Conservative party.

Herein Mr. Forster illustrated the continuity of his present with his past. What he has done now in the matter of Ireland is the exact parallel of what he did twelve years ago in the matter of the Education Act. As he has treated Irish, and, indeed, English, Liberal opinion now, so he treated English Liberal opinion then. The support of the Conservative party in 1870 enabled him to ignore and defy the suggestions and wishes of the very men who had been instrumental in securing Mr. Gladstone his majority in the country in 1868. He calculated that the same support, strengthened by the adhesion of the Whigs and moderate Liberals, would enable him to repeat these tactics in 1882. Mr. Forster was sent to Ireland perfectly to acquaint himself with the needs of the country, and with the wishes of its people. He declined to take the representatives of the people into his confidence; he would not hear what they had to say; he refused them for him as peremptorily as he did the Non-conformists in 1870. Instead of the officials as he self as completely in the hands of the previously in the had placed himself twelve years. The consequence was, hands of the Conservatives. How deeply he had that he misled the Cabinet to his colleagues till after blundered was not known and Lord Carlingford from Ireland, which they had visited during the Easter Recess to report on Mr. Forster's administration. Mr. Forster must have known as well as any one that Mr. Parnell's detention in prison had become hostile instead of conducive to the public safety. Yet he would not recommend his release—first, because it would, to a certain extent, have involved the confession that he had been mistaken; secondly, because he foresaw that a difference with his colleagues on this question might provide him with a favourable excuse for leaving a Cabinet, in which he never ought to have had a place.—*The World.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF 131 DOCRAS SELECTED COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 12-30 noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, at Javerchund Nursey's No. 29 Godown, by order of Mr. Wamanrow Ramchunder, and on account and risk of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., 131 dockras selected and marked cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases Turkey red scarfs.
5 „ Turkey red garments.
3 „ Turkey red hankerchiefs.
1 „ Milton cloth.
3 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases printed muslin.
10 „ „ cambric.
On account of the concerned—
5 bales damaged grey longcloth.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
5 cases matches.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of packing cases and crates, boards, iron hoops, scrap tin casks, hose pipes, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, old buckets, tin and iron cans, broken glass, old furniture.

Padlocks, old woollen and cotton clothing, iron chain, forges, Manilla ropes, blocks of sizes, cast iron broken pipes, clocks, &c.

1 set dining apparatus and fitting.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their Rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, teasets, &c. &c. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned :—

Gold and silver ear-rings, brocades, bracelets, lockets, ladies' and gentlemen's silver watches, silver solitaires, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

Also on account and risk of Indentor Abdool Ally Dawood Khan :—

Ex s.s. France.

E A—1-100—100 boxes each 25 packet candles (Royal wax candle).

Ex Speke Hall.

A A P K—75—1 cask 50 gross glass inkstands.

Ex Hartlepools.

A A D K—69 A-B—2 cases 140 gross tin steel spoons. 70-71—2 casks each 500 doz. Japanned padlocks.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome silver-grey Arab horse, 14-1, believed to be sound, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 handsome bay Arab galloway, height 14-1, quiet, believed to be sound, goes in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, valuable mess kit, consisting of handsome thin pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best silverware, such as table and dessert spoons and forks, tea spoons, table and dessert silver handle table knives, pickle and egg spoons, fish and butter knives, claret jug, &c., best electro-platedware, such as bill of fare stand, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, claret mugs, ice pail and tongs, bottle-holders, coffee and tea sets, linen, &c., &c., &c., the property of Officers' Mess, 6th Regt. B. N. I., about to be disbanded.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
CORAM SARGENT J.
Suit No. 485 of 1881.

HAJEE MAHOMED ISMAIL, Sheerazee, Mogul inhabitant of Jehrum in Persia, temporarily residing at No. 140, Oomerkhari, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs.

SURDAR BEGUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the divorced wife of the late Hajee Mahomed Ruza Sheerazee, known as Benarusee, residing at Muccoond Guger-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Aga Mohamed Reza Sheerazee, also of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant, residing within the Fort, in Ash Lane in Bombay.........Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, and in pursuance of a consent decree, made in this suit on the 3rd March, 1882, Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th June, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the following properties in one lot :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, being and fronting on the south side of Muccoond Guger-street, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 123 square-yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the Parsee Agiary Street, on the west by the house of Peerozbai, the wife of Byramjee Eduljee Colabawalla, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Parsee Agiary Fire Temple, and on the south by the said Muccoond Guger-street.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with message, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Muccoond Guger-street, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwur, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 464 and 2834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and bounded on the east by the house of Bora Dawoodbhoy Sullimanjee, on the west by the house of Bora Alleybhoy Fyjoolabhoy, on the north by the Agiary, and on the south by the said Muccoond Guger-street.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHAI, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, at their office, in Hummum-street, or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorised to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

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AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED 1 handsome double-seated Landau-sociable, built by Windover of Long Acre.
2 Bran new English-built light Mail-phaetons with a conceal lady's step and lady's back.
1 New circular fronted light roomy miniature Brougham.
1 Double-seated miniature Brougham Landaulette.
1 Barouche, built by Kesterton of Long Acre.
1 Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
3 or 4 English-built Victorias.
3 or 4 Bombay-built Victorias.
1 second-hand miniature office Brougham.
1 second-hand Mail-phaeton.
A pair of well-match silver grey Arab Horses, perfectly quiet and can be driven by a lady. Price moderate.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 22 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	„ 25 „
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Gladiateur Quarts	at Rs. 55 per dozen.
Do. Pints	„ Rs. 29 „
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Apply to
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NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government ; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D. ; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve ;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet ;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream ;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah,
The 8th April, 1882.

NOTICES.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

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Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial, and with the greatest success, as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract. Price, Re. 1-4 per tin or Rs. 12 per dozen.

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	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.	p.
Eau de Suez	2	12	0
Dr. Pierre's of Paris	3	8	0
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Piver's	1	0	0
Rowland's Odonto	1	8	0
Comman's Arecanut Tooth Paste	1	4	0
Fragant Floriline	1	8	0
Do Sozodont	2	0	0
Culvert's Carbolic Tooth Paste	0	12	0
Do Do Do Soap	0	6	0
Camphorated Chalk Tooth Powder	0	12	0
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ITALIAN PROVISIONS, &c.

Peaches in Syrup.	Fresh Cuttle Fish stewed.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating both body and mind. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

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With keyless action,
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Two years guarantee.

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German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
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DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

A GOOD PLAN.
OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.*
Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor*
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla.	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawalli	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Oorolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney ‡
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasr
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Barchavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baralree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Muroleo	Nowley	Kharraghora
assein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,[illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 25, would cost about Rs. 17 a month ;
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month ;
At age 35, would cost about Rs. 25 a month ;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month ;
At age 45, would cost about Rs. 50 a month.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, June, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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